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ABSTRACT

Based on information from the 199697 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Academic Libraries survey, this document presents statistics on libraries in U.S. higher education institutions. Specifically, data are provided on: circulation and interlibrary loan transactions; public service hours; number served, number of reference transactions, and information service to groups; number of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes; number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and added during the year; number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year; number of unduplicated titles added during the year; number and percentage of FTE (full-time equivalent) staff; total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures; library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total operating expenditures; operating expenditures for information resources, equipment, and other selected expenditures by category; percentage of institutions with selected electronic services; and circulation, number of books and bound serials volumes held at the end of the year/added during the year, total staff, and expenditures per FTE student. An introductory section highlights selected results and summarizes the methodology. A copy of the questionnaire is included. (MES)

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ED 437 983

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

E.D. TABS

January 2000

Academic Libraries: 1996

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Academic Libraries: 1996

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Introduction

The tables in this publication summarize library services, library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in higher education institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.). Library staff data are for Fall, 1996. Operating expenditures and library collections are for fiscal year 1996. Library circulation and interlibrary loans are for fiscal year 1996 and other library services are for a typical week in the Fall of 1996. FY 1996 is defined as any 12-month period between July 1, 1995, and September 30, 1996, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

This report is based on information from the 1996-97 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Academic Libraries survey. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Other surveys included within IPEDS are Institutional Characteristics, Fall Enrollment, Completions, Finance, Faculty Salaries, and Staff. The data in this report come from the higher education institutions in IPEDS and include all colleges and universities with accreditation at the higher education level as recognized by the Secretary of Education. At the national level, 94.2 percent of the libraries responded and data were imputed for nonresponse.

The Academic Libraries survey has been carried out by NCES since 1966. Although there have been changes in the form over the years, the series is generally considered to be continuous. Beginning with the 1988 survey, the Academic Libraries survey has been conducted on a 2-year cycle. Caution should be exercised when comparing estimates by state because some states had higher levels of nonresponse than others did. See the section on *Methodology* following the tables for more detail on imputation. See table B for the number and percentage of nonresponding academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution.

Highlights

Services

- In 1996, 3,408 of the 3,792 institutions of higher education in the United States reported that they had their own academic library (Table A - Methodology section).

- In fiscal year 1996, general collection circulation transactions in the nation's academic libraries at institutions of higher education totaled 186.5 million. Reserve collection circulation transactions totaled 44.2 million. For general and reserve circulation transactions taken together, the median circulation was 15.0 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student.[1] The median total circulation ranged from 8.4 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 28.0 in doctorate-granting institutions (table 1A and table 13A).

- In 1996, academic libraries provided a total of about 9.4 million interlibrary loans to other libraries (both higher education and other types of libraries) and received about 7.5 million loans (table 1A).

- Overall, the largest percentage of academic libraries (44 percent) reported having 60-79 hours of service per typical week. However, 40 percent provided 80 or more public-service hours per typical week during the academic year. The percentage of institutions providing 80 or more public-service hours ranged from 7 percent in less than 4-year institutions to 77 percent in doctorate-granting institutions (calculated from table 2B).

- Taken together, academic libraries reported a gate count of about 16.5 million visitors per typical week (about 1.6 visits per total FTE enrollment) (table 3A).[2]

- About 1.9 million reference transactions were reported in a typical week (table 3A).

- Over the fiscal year 1996, about 407,000 presentations to groups serving about 7.3 million were reported (table 3A).

Collections

- Taken together, the nation's 3,408 academic libraries at institutions of higher education held a total of 806.7 million volumes (books, bound serials, and government documents) representing about 449.2 million unduplicated titles at the end of FY 1996 (table 4A and 6A).

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[1] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment. Enrollment data are from the 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

[2] Based on FTE of 9,974,242.

- The median number of volumes held per FTE student was 58.2 volumes. Median volumes held ranged from 19.0 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 111.2 in doctorate-granting institutions (table 13B).

- Of the total volumes held at the end of the year, 44 percent (352.1 million) were held at the 125 institutions categorized under the 1994 Carnegie classification as Research I or Research II institutions. About 55 percent of the volumes were at those institutions classified as either Research or Doctoral in the Carnegie classification (table 4B).

- In FY 1996, the median number of volumes added to collections per FTE student was 1.5. The median number added ranged from .6 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 2.8 in doctorate granting institutions (table 13B).

Staff

- There was a total of 95,580 FTE staff working in academic libraries in 1996. Of these, about 27,268 (29 percent) were librarians or other professional staff; 40,022 (42 percent) were other paid staff; 291 (less than one-half of one percent) were contributed services staff; and 27,998 (29 percent) were student assistants (table 8A).

- Excluding student assistants, the institutional median number of academic library FTE staff per 1,000 FTE students was 5.8. The median ranged from 3.6 in less than 4-year institutions to 9.5 in doctorate-granting institutions (table 13C).

Expenditures

- In 1996, operating expenditures for libraries at the 3,408 institutions of higher education totaled $4.3 billion (table 9A). The three largest individual expenditure items for all academic libraries were salaries and wages, $2.15 billion (50 percent), current serial subscription expenditures, $780.8 million (18 percent), and books and bound serials, $472.6 million (11 percent) (calculated from tables 10A and 11A).

- The libraries of the 538 doctorate-granting institutions (16 percent of the total institutions) accounted for $2.714 billion, or 63 percent of the total operating expenditure dollars at all college and university libraries (calculated from table 10B).

- In 1996, the median total operating expenditures per FTE student was $310.22 and the median for information resource expenditures was $90.07 (table 13D).

Electronic Services

- In FY 1996, 80 percent of institutions with an academic library had access from within the library to an electronic catalog of the library's holdings, 81 percent had internet access within the library, and 40 percent had library reference service by e-mail (table 12A).

Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries survey was mailed in August 1996 to all 2-year and 4-year Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) and to other postsecondary institutions in the United States that had one or more instructional programs of 4 years or more.[3] Among the 3,792 higher education institutions in the United States that are the focus of this report the response rate was 95 percent. The Academic Library file and this Ed-Tabs report are limited to Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs), which are defined for this report as institutions which were accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

Of the 3,792 higher education institutions in the United States, there were 172 institutions that did not have their own library but shared a library with one or more of 96 other institutions. Those 172 institutions were excluded from the survey. There were also 212 institutions that were found to be out of scope because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey. Thus there were 3,408 academic libraries in the IHEs of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The response among these 3,408 institutions was 94 percent.

An Academic Library is defined as an entity that provides all of the following:

- Organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof
- A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele
- An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele
- The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule

This definition includes libraries that are part of Learning Resource Centers. The library must be operated by a postsecondary education institution.

Data Collection Procedures

The Academic Library Survey data are collected and processed by the Census Bureau, for NCES. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) academic library survey improvement project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with IPEDS Coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996 data collections many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their

[3] This report is based only on responses of the Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs). The response rate among "Other Postsecondary Institutions" is typically under 50 percent.

state. Others were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in completed questionnaires.

The project also assisted NCES in developing microcomputer software packages prepared for use by states in reporting library data to NCES. The software package was named Input and Data Editing for Academic Library Statistics (IDEALS). Academic librarians within each state completed hard copy forms as in the past and returned them to the state's library representative or the IPEDS Coordinator. States were given the option of submitting the library forms to NCES, but were encouraged to enter those data into IDEALS and submit the data on diskette to NCES.

The IDEALS package features some internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks. Library representatives at the state level could run edit/error reports and make corrections before submitting the data on diskette to NCES.

Editing and Imputation

The IDEALS computer program described above includes many edit checks providing some warnings as the data are being keyed and provides an edit/error report after the data have been keyed. Examples of these edit checks are listed below:

- *Summations*--reported totals are compared with the sums of the constituent data items. If they are not equal, an error message is generated.

- *Relational edit checks*--the program compares data entries from one section of the questionnaire with data entries from another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year the program would expect some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If one is reported without the other an error message is generated. Another example is that the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.

- *Range checks*--For example, if the average salary of librarians is less than $20,000 or greater than $100,000, an error message is generated. If any of the collections data, except for volumes held at the end of the year, is greater than 1,000,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service is less than 10 hours per week or greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

When probable errors were identified by the IDEALS edit checks, state or Census Bureau personnel contacted the institution to resolve the problem.

After the data were received by NCES from every state, the data files were merged and general edits and imputations were performed. Some examples follow.

- If a total was blank or zero, but there were one or more positive subtotals the total was changed to equal the sum of the subtotals.

- If prior year (1994) data were available, the 1994 responses were used for imputation. A ratio adjustment was done, taking into account the average amount of change that occurred in the variable within the imputation stratum to which the institution was assigned. These ratios were then applied to the prior year data used for imputation. The classes were based upon the highest level of degree (Doctor's, Master's, Bachelor's, and Associate), and control and size of institution. The four control/size imputation categories were: public, less than median number of degrees; public, equal to or greater than the median; private, less than the median; private, equal to or greater than the median.

- If prior year data were unavailable, for purposes of imputation, the higher education file was divided into the 8 imputation classes noted above and averages for the class were applied.

- To calculate the imputed value for a subtotal, the average estimate was calculated across the set of respondents in each class, including ones for which the total was obtained by adding the subtotals, but excluding those for which the sum of the subtotals did not originally equal the total. The average subtotal value was divided by the average total value within each imputation class to obtain an average proportion. The average proportion was multiplied by the reported total to obtain the imputed subtotal value.

- If for total staff (Part B, line 6) and total operating expenditures (Part C, line 19), the total and all subtotals were blank or zero, they were imputed by using the average by imputation class.

- Values were imputed for all data items in Parts B through F, except contributed services staff (Part B, line 4) and employee fringe benefits (Part C, line 23). These categories were applicable to only a few institutions. Values were not imputed for electronic services (Part G). Tables 1 - 11 and 13 reflect imputed data. Table 12, which reports percentages, does not include imputed data.

The imputation procedure of using a ratio adjustment to prior year data for imputation represented a change from that followed in previous cycles, and may have resulted in some small differences in estimates. The change for 1996 to the use of ratio adjustments allowed use of information about actual changes in the data, which enabled more accurate imputation. While checks indicate that the effect of the change in imputation procedure was not large, caution should be exercised in making comparisons with prior year ED-Tabs. The reader is referred to the forthcoming NCES report on the *Status of Academic Libraries in the United States: Results from the 1996 Academic Library Survey with Historical Comparisons*. This report uses data from institutions reporting in each reference year, to make comparisons over time.

Response Rates

Of the 3,408 college and university libraries, 197 or 5.8 percent were complete nonrespondents. Tables A and B present further information on response rates. The first three rows of table A present

the number of academic libraries, and the number and percentage of nonrespondents and respondents at the national level by level and control of institution. In addition, the remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item at the national level.

Classifications Used in the ED-TABS report

The tables in this report present the data by state, control (public, private); level of highest offering (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of FTE enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500 to 4,999; 5,000 or more); and the 1994 Carnegie classification. For table presentation, "level I" and "level II" of the Carnegie classifications were combined. The Carnegie classification categories used are as follows: Research I and II; Doctoral I and II; Master's I and II; Baccalaureate I and II; Associate of Arts; and Specialized. In addition, there were 316 institutions that did not have a Carnegie classification in 1994 and these were put into a "not classified" category (Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition,* Princeton, N. J.).

Caution on the analysis of data by state and by level and control of institution. Since the number of complete nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state estimates, table B presents the distribution of the set of complete nonrespondents by libraries by state and by level and control of institution. Table C gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 30 percent or greater.

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Table 1A.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	186,544,558	44,188,834	9,430,907	7,512,105
Alabama	68	2,605,127	460,082	103,350	62,432
Alaska	6	470,732	60,529	25,740	24,959
Arizona	41	3,213,187	538,506	157,398	128,250
Arkansas	44	1,125,681	166,200	68,314	59,514
California	317	21,714,118	4,772,691	608,595	512,554
Colorado	51	3,735,334	565,765	179,490	133,123
Connecticut	44	1,928,479	401,565	126,396	92,182
Delaware	9	600,478	165,557	17,092	18,356
District of Columbia	19	1,728,126	496,234	78,102	66,736
Florida	104	6,005,230	1,566,070	302,389	253,074
Georgia	99	3,593,565	842,599	184,317	121,730
Hawaii	16	873,387	104,061	19,995	16,270
Idaho	11	811,488	238,921	35,650	38,681
Illinois	164	9,030,894	2,466,255	871,651	620,287
Indiana	69	4,983,087	1,040,278	269,679	213,578
Iowa	59	2,711,650	619,513	171,126	128,361
Kansas	52	3,000,418	531,604	142,638	111,405
Kentucky	45	2,590,704	575,044	98,620	71,435
Louisiana	32	2,136,641	509,503	90,182	95,553
Maine	31	767,476	405,488	128,294	122,478
Maryland	57	3,352,655	956,069	151,465	122,615
Massachusetts	116	7,349,754	2,277,520	372,495	266,043
Michigan	104	5,254,482	1,063,369	254,806	182,543
Minnesota	96	5,167,638	1,077,507	433,017	255,617
Mississippi	40	1,240,329	326,427	41,865	34,346
Missouri	89	3,545,553	822,102	185,134	163,548
Montana	23	547,450	182,426	45,635	35,815
Nebraska	30	1,517,398	276,062	71,514	64,157
Nevada	9	594,096	172,376	22,191	23,219
New Hampshire	28	1,015,760	306,993	58,551	51,389
New Jersey	55	3,880,452	644,120	146,415	114,319
New Mexico	32	1,306,194	451,486	76,287	97,815
New York	255	13,455,140	4,412,614	645,188	524,000
North Carolina	120	5,949,423	1,003,087	271,551	162,500
North Dakota	20	768,270	93,058	32,270	37,045
Ohio	137	7,488,667	1,840,163	565,781	626,815
Oklahoma	45	1,755,249	495,396	102,884	91,058
Oregon	48	2,315,062	684,096	137,303	111,181
Pennsylvania	202	8,153,182	2,443,714	471,415	387,460
Rhode Island	12	773,742	305,863	43,908	35,904
South Carolina	62	2,614,056	440,873	81,058	84,912
South Dakota	20	365,407	99,852	37,863	42,718
Tennessee	76	3,011,012	749,156	101,449	103,944
Texas	172	12,733,968	2,272,697	582,169	407,987
Utah	15	1,991,775	472,305	75,170	54,061
Vermont	21	773,469	238,236	42,014	38,111
Virginia	82	4,347,705	1,456,889	233,193	170,233
Washington	64	5,824,757	729,049	178,065	120,831
West Virginia	27	1,145,411	183,202	35,674	34,323
Wisconsin	61	4,277,136	1,163,786	226,142	156,238
Wyoming	9	403,564	21,876	29,417	20,400

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 1B.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	186,544,558	44,188,834	9,430,907	7,512,105
Control					
Public	1,573	128,732,000	28,361,960	6,313,533	4,810,326
Private	1,835	57,812,558	15,826,874	3,117,374	2,701,779
Level [2]					
Total 4-year and above	2,115	160,516,886	37,317,318	8,756,400	6,778,747
Doctor's	538	110,358,495	24,097,646	6,129,983	4,215,172
Master's	905	38,736,227	9,717,080	2,005,843	1,876,581
Bachelor's	670	11,403,894	3,502,445	619,403	685,812
Less than 4-year	1,293	26,027,672	6,871,516	674,507	733,358
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	1,839	25,282,367	6,312,556	1,195,514	1,155,267
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	39,165,064	10,442,027	2,173,388	2,055,581
5,000 or more	558	122,097,127	27,434,251	6,062,005	4,301,257
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]					
Research I and II	125	73,739,116	15,022,962	3,585,286	2,112,300
Doctoral I and II	110	18,302,979	4,757,429	1,279,733	1,166,347
Master's I and II	518	36,251,740	8,806,739	1,970,457	1,771,387
Baccalaureate I and II	599	16,316,603	5,032,066	960,405	1,068,793
Associate of Arts	1,182	24,373,778	6,778,084	646,204	689,885
Specialized	558	13,135,083	2,869,920	837,845	517,075
Not classified	316	4,425,259	921,634	150,977	186,318

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

Table 2A.- Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Total	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	258,651	28	72	466	1,490	957	315	80
Alabama	68	4,806	0	0	11	41	14	1	1
Alaska	6	450	1	0	1	3	0	0	1
Arizona	41	2,919	2	2	4	23	6	2	2
Arkansas	44	3,113	0	0	14	16	12	1	1
California	317	21,986	4	8	73	153	61	15	3
Colorado	51	3,798	0	2	7	22	14	5	1
Connecticut	44	3,218	1	0	11	14	13	5	0
Delaware	9	767	0	0	0	3	4	2	0
District of Columbia	19	1,531	0	0	5	4	6	4	0
Florida	104	7,504	0	1	24	48	20	10	1
Georgia	99	7,319	0	2	13	51	25	5	3
Hawaii	16	1,023	0	0	7	6	3	0	0
Idaho	11	938	0	0	0	3	6	2	0
Illinois	164	12,260	5	4	17	77	41	16	4
Indiana	69	5,427	0	1	7	31	21	8	1
Iowa	59	5,008	0	0	7	18	22	8	4
Kansas	52	3,866	0	2	0	33	16	1	0
Kentucky	45	3,484	0	1	7	13	18	4	2
Louisiana	32	2,664	0	0	2	12	14	3	1
Maine	31	2,368	0	2	4	11	10	4	0
Maryland	57	4,496	1	0	7	25	15	8	1
Massachusetts	116	9,508	2	2	13	32	39	25	3
Michigan	104	7,903	0	2	14	49	29	8	2
Minnesota	96	7,110	0	2	21	39	20	11	3
Mississippi	40	3,059	0	0	6	23	7	0	4
Missouri	89	6,782	0	0	14	38	30	6	1
•Montana	23	1,515	2	0	9	5	6	0	1
Nebraska	30	2,529	0	0	0	13	15	1	1
Nevada	9	613	0	1	1	4	2	1	0
New Hampshire	28	2,225	0	0	5	9	10	3	1
New Jersey	55	4,338	0	1	4	28	17	2	3
New Mexico	32	2,061	2	3	5	14	6	2	0
New York	255	19,845	1	9	30	104	71	33	7
North Carolina	120	9,070	1	0	3	72	33	8	3
North Dakota	20	1,399	0	0	5	12	3	0	0
Ohio	137	10,304	0	5	19	61	32	19	1
Oklahoma	45	3,401	1	0	3	25	11	4	1
Oregon	48	3,716	1	1	6	22	11	3	4
Pennsylvania	202	15,900	4	6	30	58	71	26	7
Rhode Island	12	1,109	0	0	1	1	5	5	0
South Carolina	62	4,573	0	3	4	30	20	5	0
South Dakota	20	1,488	0	0	4	8	8	0	0
Tennessee	76	5,712	0	1	13	34	24	3	1
Texas	172	13,635	0	2	8	85	57	16	4
Utah	15	1,202	0	1	0	5	7	2	0
Vermont	21	2,005	0	0	1	4	10	4	2
Virginia	82	6,473	0	3	10	31	24	12	2
Washington	64	4,473	0	3	11	35	10	4	1
West Virginia	27	2,094	0	0	2	13	11	1	0
Wisconsin	61	4,977	0	2	3	22	26	6	2
Wyoming	9	687	0	0	0	7	1	1	0

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education. 1996

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 2B.- Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Total	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	258,651	28	72	466	1,490	957	315	80
Control									
Public	1,573	119,398	5	7	168	857	385	104	47
Private	1,835	139,253	23	65	298	633	572	211	33
Level [2]									
Total 4 year and above	2,115	176,108	12	24	170	650	895	311	53
Doctor's	538	49,588	2	6	19	99	229	155	28
Master's	905	75,452	4	10	60	251	470	92	18
Bachelor's	670	50,947	6	8	90	299	196	64	7
Less than 4 year	1,293	82,543	16	48	296	840	62	4	27
Size (FTE enrollment)									
Less than 1,500	1,839	126,107	25	68	394	867	391	81	13
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	81,639	3	4	58	465	347	105	29
5,000 or more	558	50,905	0	0	14	158	219	129	38
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]									
Research I and II	125	13,373	0	1	1	1	32	72	18
Doctoral I and II	110	10,665	0	1	1	8	58	38	4
Master's I and II	518	46,342	0	0	6	89	351	60	12
Baccalaureate I and II	599	51,533	0	3	13	192	293	85	13
Associate of Arts	1,182	77,403	12	36	221	813	69	5	26
Specialized	558	40,653	7	15	95	248	137	50	6
Not classified	316	18,682	9	16	129	139	17	5	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 3A.- Number served and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 1996	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	16,455,549	1,870,739	406,778	7,338,240
Alabama	68	190,710	35,336	6,561	123,736
Alaska	6	33,824	3,335	890	10,102
Arizona	41	211,097	22,430	7,415	143,346
Arkansas	44	98,075	12,714	4,033	59,887
California	317	1,930,611	189,365	47,949	754,834
Colorado	51	267,661	26,179	5,435	96,811
Connecticut	44	169,592	20,278	4,021	61,884
Delaware	9	60,203	8,358	1,017	20,387
District of Columbia	19	180,046	19,895	2,592	30,901
Florida	104	568,772	68,582	13,910	266,348
Georgia	99	304,066	51,796	9,830	175,626
Hawaii	16	112,792	8,574	1,041	18,822
Idaho	11	91,469	8,960	1,379	23,598
Illinois	164	723,720	88,545	17,926	284,980
Indiana	69	347,280	38,224	8,395	144,914
Iowa	59	273,135	20,996	4,926	69,764
Kansas	52	184,611	18,267	4,196	72,776
Kentucky	45	225,808	24,116	5,255	98,590
Louisiana	32	185,085	20,110	5,557	80,485
Maine	31	60,595	6,040	1,461	21,080
Maryland	57	368,182	39,378	18,075	327,543
Massachusetts	116	642,874	58,511	12,478	165,351
Michigan	104	393,361	51,123	12,272	204,270
Minnesota	96	339,840	31,789	7,606	156,992
Mississippi	40	129,149	32,485	3,591	74,295
Missouri	89	406,735	47,886	8,558	146,464
Montana	23	56,147	4,809	4,690	18,036
Nebraska	30	115,324	11,246	3,116	44,284
Nevada	9	61,802	10,631	1,467	34,781
New Hampshire	28	62,100	4,277	1,375	26,006
New Jersey	55	313,027	34,288	8,540	150,207
New Mexico	32	141,176	14,387	4,213	69,220
New York	255	1,390,325	180,549	33,614	1,019,036
North Carolina	120	368,366	69,303	13,862	188,337
North Dakota	20	51,296	4,537	1,068	18,564
Ohio	137	599,503	79,919	12,705	242,153
Oklahoma	45	180,282	21,394	6,169	119,393
Oregon	48	187,943	19,251	4,143	70,255
Pennsylvania	202	906,429	83,040	20,536	449,304
Rhode Island	12	111,013	11,511	1,705	28,451
South Carolina	62	206,036	23,635	5,816	95,493
South Dakota	20	60,471	4,218	1,219	20,551
Tennessee	76	267,107	30,589	6,732	123,447
Texas	172	1,213,223	149,397	23,336	413,853
Utah	15	225,582	24,685	5,462	85,013
Vermont	21	79,933	7,195	1,834	24,201
Virginia	82	423,595	47,165	9,973	157,090
Washington	64	343,795	28,710	7,401	127,103
West Virginia	27	99,618	9,697	1,613	29,357
Wisconsin	61	450,127	40,169	8,984	138,884
Wyoming	9	42,036	2,865	836	11,435

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 3B.- Number served and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 1996	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	16,455,549	1,870,739	406,778	7,338,240
Control					
Public	1,573	11,206,119	1,314,731	278,638	5,487,665
Private	1,835	5,249,430	556,008	128,140	1,850,575
Level [2]					
Total 4-year and above	2,115	12,795,821	1,420,468	282,034	4,895,904
Doctor's	538	7,531,582	890,076	155,538	2,300,150
Master's	905	3,878,940	389,343	91,348	1,552,281
Bachelor's	670	1,383,006	140,694	35,118	1,043,197
Less than 4-year	1,293	3,659,728	450,271	124,744	2,442,336
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	1,839	2,728,992	322,229	75,403	1,137,875
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	4,434,076	452,165	116,417	2,518,260
5,000 or more	558	9,292,481	1,096,345	214,958	3,682,105
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]					
Research I and II	125	4,151,669	485,419	82,870	1,225,543
Doctoral I and II	110	1,538,598	209,003	35,642	543,630
Master's I and II	518	3,775,454	396,821	84,227	1,477,134
Baccalaureate I and II	599	1,823,493	150,910	41,180	1,146,379
Associate of Arts	1,182	3,537,713	438,930	121,223	2,390,313
Specialized	558	1,235,017	119,974	26,933	342,538
Not classified	316	393,605	69,682	14,703	212,703

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

Table 4A.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	806,717,207	320	158	213	241	450	691	747	275	153	160
Alabama	68	12,013,580	7	3	1	6	15	16	9	7	1	3
Alaska	6	1,985,576	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Arizona	41	9,469,659	9	3	6	2	6	10	1	1	1	2
Arkansas	44	5,311,984	4	9	4	5	2	6	9	3	1	1
California	317	75,098,188	48	9	26	24	33	75	59	13	13	17
Colorado	51	10,693,767	9	4	5	4	9	2	8	5	2	3
Connecticut	44	19,578,843	2	3	2	3	10	5	9	6	1	3
Delaware	9	3,002,338	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1
District of Columbia	19	10,167,900	0	0	1	1	0	7	4	0	2	4
Florida	104	21,131,680	12	9	9	3	14	23	18	5	5	6
Georgia	99	17,569,905	8	9	9	6	13	25	17	6	2	4
Hawaii	16	3,960,022	3	0	1	1	3	4	3	0	0	1
Idaho	11	2,717,449	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	0
Illinois	164	44,502,414	20	8	12	7	24	29	40	10	6	8
Indiana	69	20,003,803	9	8	3	1	0	10	26	5	1	6
Iowa	59	12,087,454	3	3	5	3	3	17	18	4	1	2
Kansas	52	10,465,592	2	1	0	11	12	14	4	3	2	3
Kentucky	45	10,490,463	6	0	1	5	4	6	13	5	3	2
Louisiana	32	11,918,764	0	2	0	1	3	3	9	9	3	2
Maine	31	4,357,426	3	2	6	2	4	7	2	1	4	0
Maryland	57	15,292,601	4	1	3	4	8	11	13	6	4	3
Massachusetts	116	40,348,370	7	4	8	4	11	30	28	8	9	7
Michigan	104	27,585,291	9	7	6	9	14	21	20	6	8	4
Minnesota	96	15,132,369	21	8	5	9	11	11	17	11	2	1
Mississippi	40	6,038,656	0	1	1	6	9	8	11	1	3	0
Missouri	89	17,438,956	5	4	9	6	10	24	19	6	3	3
Montana	23	2,559,504	4	2	6	0	0	5	3	1	2	0
Nebraska	30	6,519,905	0	2	1	3	6	3	10	2	2	1
Nevada	9	1,892,261	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire	28	4,889,410	0	5	3	4	4	4	5	1	0	2
New Jersey	55	17,255,944	0	1	5	3	4	11	16	10	3	2
New Mexico	32	4,925,146	5	1	5	2	6	5	5	1	1	1
New York	255	73,435,964	26	12	8	7	19	51	69	35	13	15
North Carolina	120	26,782,754	0	3	5	22	28	23	24	5	5	5
North Dakota	20	2,774,169	0	2	3	4	0	8	1	0	1	1
Ohio	137	33,372,286	15	2	14	11	17	24	30	10	6	8
Oklahoma	45	9,503,533	1	2	4	5	7	8	10	5	1	2
Oregon	48	8,914,008	4	2	3	1	10	11	9	5	1	2
Pennsylvania	202	41,490,308	28	6	7	8	24	36	58	23	7	5
Rhode Island	12	5,329,721	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	2	0	2
South Carolina	62	9,640,631	3	0	8	3	12	11	18	5	1	1
South Dakota	20	2,322,571	2	1	1	1	3	5	5	1	1	0
Tennessee	76	13,574,151	10	2	2	2	10	24	16	5	2	3
Texas	172	46,165,685	7	5	7	11	25	38	40	17	13	9
Utah	15	7,375,470	3	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	3
Vermont	21	3,455,320	0	2	0	1	4	5	6	1	1	1
Virginia	82	19,824,411	6	2	0	10	14	7	25	11	3	4
Washington	64	12,582,290	7	4	4	6	15	14	5	4	3	2
West Virginia	27	4,513,287	1	0	1	1	6	3	13	1	0	1
Wisconsin	61	17,652,286	2	3	2	7	7	15	11	7	4	3
Wyoming	9	1,603,142	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 4B.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	806,717,207	320	158	213	241	450	691	747	275	153	160
Control												
Public	1,573	469,863,888	43	57	77	145	297	362	231	146	106	109
Private	1,835	336,853,319	277	101	136	96	153	329	516	129	47	51
Level [2]												
Total 4-year and above	2,115	753,862,302	115	48	90	89	155	361	673	273	151	160
Doctor's	538	517,545,197	12	6	8	5	14	35	131	83	93	151
Master's	905	175,152,602	35	19	24	22	39	177	378	151	51	9
Bachelor's	670	61,076,696	68	23	58	61	102	148	164	39	7	0
Less than 4-year	1,293	52,854,905	205	110	123	152	295	330	74	2	2	0
Size (FTE enrollment)												
Less than 1,500	1,839	112,481,064	309	138	186	193	257	352	363	36	4	1
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	156,309,326	9	20	26	47	185	249	297	135	36	7
5,000 or more	558	537,926,817	2	0	1	1	8	90	87	104	113	152
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]												
Research I and II	125	352,060,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	113
Doctoral I and II	110	89,203,834	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	44	35
Master's I and II	518	161,988,226	1	0	3	4	3	47	211	164	76	9
Baccalaureate I and II	599	98,133,980	1	5	5	6	26	178	292	66	17	3
Associate of Arts	1,182	52,372,106	150	75	85	150	317	328	74	2	1	0
Specialized	558	43,081,619	50	33	67	60	82	116	126	21	3	0
Not classified	316	9,877,315	117	45	53	21	22	22	33	1	2	0

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 5A.- Number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and number of volumes, units, and linear feet added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Number held at the end of the year				Number added during the year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives in linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Books and bound serials volumes	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3.408	1.015.714.047	4.310.700	33.879.852	95.860.437	21.346.078	38.172.955	223.131	658.490	1.951.563
Alabama	68	19.438.683	50.052	430.363	1.577.686	362.526	603.322	1.956	3.479	58.364
Alaska	6	1.684.315	15.009	35.709	541.586	54.688	66.404	718	5.369	10.033
Arizona	41	14.683.209	59.695	473.016	1.690.309	315.223	713.507	13.919	28.998	7.776
Arkansas	44	6.368.877	16.216	146.489	35.695	151.319	297.156	250	2.256	3.032
California	317	88.731.191	425.165	3.434.002	17.549.276	1.880.300	2.892.911	17.461	46.535	136.552
Colorado	51	16.283.773	47.971	588.800	821.589	269.449	692.437	886	27.036	26.908
Connecticut	44	15.454.941	94.878	647.451	2.564.442	405.597	562.963	13.323	7.714	19.281
Delaware	9	4.215.158	3.092	126.913	29.812	69.848	94.445	55	0	0
District of Columbia	19	13.970.403	124.852	37.240	389.569	267.425	474.171	2.247	611	12.265
Florida	104	37.188.924	51.285	1.094.492	707.247	681.557	1.458.586	2.580	19.275	13.549
Georgia	99	29.979.273	77.281	865.405	855.303	528.442	998.802	4.512	9.644	39.449
Hawaii	16	7.809.650	5.487	256.921	21.886	62.750	199.107	1.186	7.658	228
Idaho	11	4.351.551	15.021	381.732	158.928	106.209	135.057	569	4.248	913
Illinois	164	41.794.172	154.007	2.844.289	2.147.194	1.063.300	1.808.355	7.734	36.905	45.559
Indiana	69	18.915.251	94.368	1.605.187	1.704.101	521.547	1.057.924	2.941	17.607	28.100
Iowa	59	11.916.427	42.548	544.756	1.122.982	351.710	463.486	2.713	8.110	65.051
Kansas	52	11.668.984	39.242	386.644	3.004.694	230.346	336.961	2.118	4.708	31.223
Kentucky	45	16.528.834	70.404	310.216	2.092.216	243.595	535.264	2.532	8.204	62.936
Louisiana	32	19.897.278	109.097	403.800	562.794	251.260	502.997	16.682	8.466	9.287
Maine	31	6.262.306	69.635	104.660	146.249	107.332	181.189	3.854	3.224	7.120
Maryland	57	16.786.126	92.568	531.271	2.334.857	376.100	590.812	2.936	5.892	43.582
Massachusetts	116	36.687.951	212.222	1.450.509	4.356.419	954.969	1.262.925	9.530	22.564	58.981
Michigan	104	33.135.416	146.187	1.182.433	3.782.734	665.285	1.259.110	4.573	22.585	60.987
Minnesota	96	13.149.933	69.514	751.449	1.520.086	471.127	532.008	3.188	12.631	26.631
Mississippi	40	10.601.705	57.488	132.087	216.179	142.176	433.694	1.137	2.358	2.332
Missouri	89	23.725.627	54.435	761.859	729.006	409.718	842.281	3.409	14.531	21.366
Montana	23	4.599.323	23.578	297.478	150.719	163.868	175.481	337	4.016	1.327
Nebraska	30	9.131.645	34.050	204.546	117.504	213.010	327.666	1.349	5.984	3.245
Nevada	9	4.807.814	12.378	164.151	293.337	68.233	322.324	919	5.504	5.954
New Hampshire	28	5.844.891	20.485	303.858	412.236	138.070	234.265	749	2.913	3.197
New Jersey	55	19.253.366	99.615	422.309	673.450	414.795	530.367	3.529	6.166	12.849
New Mexico	32	10.221.723	31.004	285.984	1.547.352	196.575	271.147	1.435	5.578	19.094
New York	255	87.127.390	444.602	1.399.923	4.938.243	1.630.579	3.232.263	7.578	19.461	319.552
North Carolina	120	30.628.174	78.574	788.540	953.806	802.001	1.840.599	6.381	18.802	13.211
North Dakota	20	3.500.052	18.497	366.088	93.083	57.643	98.734	290	14.966	2.227
Ohio	137	31.358.799	134.281	1.401.076	3.704.364	1.005.446	1.452.885	10.031	45.860	168.595
Oklahoma	45	18.111.956	35.479	527.607	605.628	258.587	694.869	2.597	7.667	2.378
Oregon	48	11.983.711	100.756	1.231.101	577.528	247.645	486.221	4.611	20.067	8.857
Pennsylvania	202	45.974.749	164.124	1.017.832	13.395.280	1.218.589	1.671.190	8.023	18.860	84.659
Rhode Island	12	5.046.923	23.135	169.009	1.804.337	123.460	178.521	929	1.946	59.452
South Carolina	62	11.897.696	44.493	456.902	607.799	337.099	411.423	2.792	36.633	7.764
South Dakota	20	2.865.689	11.291	119.306	32.453	67.216	216.636	870	2.262	525
Tennessee	76	21.090.706	129.298	637.834	393.013	337.644	795.478	4.204	8.535	11.810
Texas	172	72.214.264	302.271	1.196.475	10.628.560	1.274.840	2.274.302	29.109	39.506	337.245
Utah	15	9.080.532	44.988	577.404	1.094.386	258.628	379.299	2.110	14.522	44.374
Vermont	21	3.113.408	44.031	311.798	285.291	88.281	200.146	819	2.260	1.424
Virginia	82	29.260.728	94.925	579.514	771.767	637.575	1.072.918	5.712	4.768	22.695
Washington	64	17.526.722	90.335	486.173	1.325.097	358.070	1.001.455	1.727	8.779	19.631
West Virginia	27	7.284.023	61.326	121.543	77.943	78.644	303.514	521	2.122	3.493
Wisconsin	61	28.856.472	66.736	1.102.635	663.613	381.626	862.911	3.483	27.794	5.773
Wyoming	9	3.703.333	2.729	183.073	50.809	44.156	142.467	17	2.911	727

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education. 1996

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 5B.- Number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and number of volumes, units, and linear feet added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Number held at the end of the year				Number added during the year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives in linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Books and bound serials volumes	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	1,015,714,047	4,310,700	33,879,852	95,860,437	21,346,078	38,172,955	223,131	658,490	1,951,563
Control										
Public	1,573	697,747,082	2,491,931	26,388,683	68,396,912	12,758,101	22,755,467	110,782	533,327	1,150,885
Private	1,835	317,966,965	1,818,769	7,491,169	27,463,525	8,587,977	15,417,488	112,349	125,163	800,678
Level [2]										
Total 4-year and above	2,115	971,527,449	4,180,961	33,603,085	92,376,480	19,371,834	35,940,374	217,637	647,541	1,876,702
Doctor's	538	651,660,202	3,035,392	29,300,258	80,556,839	13,057,752	21,231,259	155,663	516,402	1,571,261
Master's	905	287,024,715	861,434	3,506,648	8,792,286	4,631,815	12,523,020	44,118	99,075	203,228
Bachelor's	670	32,842,532	283,989	796,179	3,027,355	1,680,389	2,186,095	17,735	32,064	102,213
Less than 4-year	1,293	44,186,598	129,739	276,767	3,483,957	1,974,244	2,232,581	5,494	10,949	74,861
Size (FTE enrollment)										
Less than 1,500	1,839	80,204,611	653,369	928,644	7,267,796	3,279,195	4,675,441	42,372	41,000	208,258
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	215,946,068	621,658	2,973,992	8,569,344	4,431,502	10,175,857	30,687	89,245	226,864
5,000 or more	558	719,563,368	3,035,673	29,977,216	80,023,297	13,635,381	23,321,657	150,072	528,245	1,516,441
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]										
Research I and II	125	408,648,031	2,214,205	22,082,787	65,177,411	8,306,698	12,024,746	118,295	380,860	988,669
Doctoral I and II	110	146,521,773	490,468	5,308,330	11,467,513	2,657,387	5,193,057	20,495	91,903	469,271
Master's I and II	518	310,086,857	769,011	4,329,338	6,184,654	4,212,721	12,390,944	30,306	111,678	104,533
Baccalaureate I and II	599	65,719,356	415,604	1,437,008	3,255,036	2,559,481	4,430,813	19,246	49,895	84,541
Associate of Arts	1,182	42,958,771	128,058	255,096	3,502,834	1,911,097	2,218,800	4,538	10,084	73,647
Specialized	558	33,042,218	250,516	390,359	5,740,256	1,296,411	1,418,176	27,474	10,972	206,799
Not classified	316	8,737,041	42,838	76,934	532,733	402,283	496,419	2,777	3,098	24,103

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 6A.- Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [2]	Films and video materials	Computer files [2]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	449,178,927	67,313,520	5,708,762	181,203,010	9,206,407	3,915,855	982,508
Alabama	68	8,031,362	940,277	71,709	4,583,556	102,191	78,409	12,151
Alaska	6	1,342,885	8,236	12,575	926,093	25,501	15,564	2,433
Arizona	41	4,080,636	1,012,506	58,753	1,234,493	89,661	53,240	4,470
Arkansas	44	3,159,433	405,548	36,830	2,855,060	54,578	31,351	44,303
California	317	40,099,501	5,305,932	976,013	10,408,240	770,945	320,410	80,324
Colorado	51	5,917,569	1,746,910	91,035	2,972,771	119,741	65,270	6,097
Connecticut	44	6,534,767	1,000,361	62,723	2,985,375	135,587	50,624	3,243
Delaware	9	477,299	41,601	7,483	336,787	7,962	3,747	254
District of Columbia	19	5,954,837	241,649	70,315	1,071,354	70,598	26,564	2,263
Florida	104	12,919,430	2,310,296	142,874	3,254,916	193,040	158,644	15,417
Georgia	99	7,373,387	1,124,032	105,924	3,480,256	152,774	89,559	36,073
Hawaii	16	2,772,058	51,891	37,209	87,484	33,543	26,255	2,654
Idaho	11	1,828,156	575,346	16,249	717,149	14,330	12,779	2,184
Illinois	164	26,526,880	2,775,153	299,394	11,884,834	689,211	223,518	29,457
Indiana	69	8,425,031	1,399,508	140,209	3,848,620	167,346	94,134	36,580
Iowa	59	8,330,516	862,663	153,516	1,670,054	129,625	65,411	8,354
Kansas	52	5,950,374	966,589	45,708	2,619,916	100,647	47,294	7,357
Kentucky	45	6,967,441	1,350,301	76,286	3,088,014	173,278	62,099	7,762
Louisiana	32	6,339,275	1,687,583	62,375	4,664,116	152,903	32,736	6,699
Maine	31	2,181,789	1,009,708	36,325	646,282	56,659	16,639	2,278
Maryland	57	8,339,146	1,310,155	90,272	4,541,840	161,371	75,708	36,990
Massachusetts	116	18,421,457	1,449,356	236,613	5,894,476	565,539	117,983	17,713
Michigan	104	9,070,031	1,031,174	104,201	2,517,686	139,231	73,365	5,086
Minnesota	96	11,691,148	1,476,221	115,936	2,759,217	157,417	122,566	27,237
Mississippi	40	4,215,248	711,170	38,047	1,929,416	320,783	46,278	5,391
Missouri	89	11,388,693	2,081,179	123,073	5,402,325	417,959	81,827	12,948
Montana	23	1,875,475	460,866	15,906	1,138,932	23,395	18,218	1,090
Nebraska	30	4,116,124	933,419	93,725	2,368,550	52,618	29,168	4,174
Nevada	9	930,692	240,421	8,920	502,594	52,565	16,809	2,222
New Hampshire	28	1,688,720	84,570	17,566	167,001	24,027	11,779	1,215
New Jersey	55	5,318,747	873,604	49,992	4,581,713	106,793	68,041	4,314
New Mexico	32	3,493,983	1,139,498	58,580	3,054,268	78,415	27,386	3,277
New York	255	44,424,831	3,046,378	474,967	16,463,774	943,546	257,246	81,582
North Carolina	120	13,104,191	2,665,077	93,430	4,073,092	320,600	154,129	17,731
North Dakota	20	1,766,189	625,310	35,256	321,747	27,025	13,161	4,333
Ohio	137	19,823,365	2,876,855	187,713	5,855,048	342,951	113,508	15,303
Oklahoma	45	5,708,062	3,043,442	67,221	3,909,346	107,700	57,144	7,288
Oregon	48	4,496,464	1,070,691	83,320	1,383,795	86,771	58,259	4,163
Pennsylvania	202	22,429,296	2,335,459	280,455	8,354,605	508,060	201,679	62,663
Rhode Island	12	2,571,173	314,110	23,983	844,793	42,420	12,610	1,252
South Carolina	62	7,752,344	803,616	114,551	3,699,892	138,703	62,338	5,588
South Dakota	20	1,717,358	650,009	12,522	1,979,814	38,041	11,780	6,004
Tennessee	76	10,153,079	1,404,409	83,267	4,286,968	166,676	80,127	37,493
Texas	172	27,856,934	4,875,004	309,020	12,840,014	475,460	272,030	68,363
Utah	15	6,277,236	327,503	60,648	3,975,753	66,318	32,088	27,022
Vermont	21	2,481,629	1,243,128	35,461	1,322,542	41,708	18,268	3,829
Virginia	82	13,920,621	1,975,486	151,796	3,470,056	211,046	133,395	165,360
Washington	64	7,334,763	2,233,662	93,242	2,250,615	121,785	115,336	9,499
West Virginia	27	3,468,636	308,412	40,197	3,204,344	65,337	30,547	3,843
Wisconsin	61	7,844,497	881,411	84,168	4,760,388	130,026	121,477	24,059
Wyoming	9	286,167	25,835	21,209	13,036	2,001	7,358	5,123

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

[2] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 68.- Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [3]	Films and video materials	Computer files [3]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	449,178,927	67,313,520	5,708,762	181,203,010	9,206,407	3,915,855	982,508
Control								
Public	1,573	260,124,607	52,459,571	3,103,593	124,466,690	4,907,436	2,581,579	519,713
Private	1,835	189,054,320	14,853,949	2,605,169	56,736,320	4,298,971	1,334,276	462,795
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	2,115	405,179,686	65,590,567	5,216,492	177,152,350	8,002,142	2,527,678	733,435
Doctor's	538	241,833,138	39,358,293	3,623,873	97,369,914	4,519,089	1,100,426	489,329
Master's	905	118,172,798	22,485,351	1,203,406	72,341,589	2,455,987	1,027,510	153,769
Bachelor's	670	45,118,627	3,746,923	388,388	7,437,733	1,025,417	398,281	90,296
Less than 4-year	1,293	43,999,241	1,722,953	492,270	4,050,660	1,204,265	1,388,177	249,073
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	1,839	84,439,736	5,892,851	999,065	21,703,156	2,323,405	1,040,329	322,981
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	108,723,032	16,807,021	1,133,969	53,636,991	2,414,555	1,388,997	201,349
5,000 or more	558	256,016,159	44,613,648	3,575,728	105,862,863	4,468,447	1,486,529	458,178
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	125	140,875,936	16,065,353	2,008,820	43,840,348	2,106,663	487,269	77,458
Doctoral I and II	110	53,706,766	12,218,113	998,028	21,631,811	1,187,958	246,788	98,522
Master's I and II	518	106,547,380	28,020,369	1,075,192	85,629,311	2,129,444	824,733	336,000
Baccalaureate I and II	599	69,778,026	6,416,372	616,846	16,518,713	1,592,736	582,861	69,200
Associate of Arts	1,182	43,533,176	1,713,380	472,045	3,942,835	1,172,546	1,335,057	222,171
Specialized	558	28,046,641	2,486,859	433,966	8,172,619	851,878	324,397	126,539
Not classified	316	6,691,002	393,074	103,865	1,467,373	165,182	114,750	52,618

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[3] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 7A.- Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [2]	Films and video materials	Computer files [2]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	12,332,877	2,744,646	274,118	7,331,345	337,259	420,848	158,275
Alabama	68	251,598	21,852	2,016	127,883	4,761	6,934	1,773
Alaska	6	32,615	3,759	505	40,252	489	1,403	138
Arizona	41	144,102	332,197	4,609	49,069	4,091	8,185	1,071
Arkansas	44	100,847	14,290	912	104,012	2,456	4,588	12,399
California	317	1,095,553	193,722	37,822	440,117	23,215	34,291	9,176
Colorado	51	138,499	60,759	1,693	131,806	2,836	5,708	1,886
Connecticut	44	159,400	41,678	2,691	146,308	3,864	3,920	496
Delaware	9	13,976	62	165	38,479	110	489	159
District of Columbia	19	165,076	10,011	3,123	74,074	2,600	2,978	341
Florida	104	414,996	84,378	4,694	126,481	5,655	12,144	2,726
Georgia	99	240,542	35,119	5,899	102,677	5,336	7,604	24,471
Hawaii	16	28,800	3,106	751	1,637	3,818	2,055	788
Idaho	11	65,492	19,366	1,088	20,245	358	1,251	501
Illinois	164	618,701	105,322	6,725	429,844	19,764	18,118	7,594
Indiana	69	253,739	50,527	2,553	230,154	7,034	8,080	1,891
Iowa	59	215,969	29,638	3,415	54,602	4,727	6,752	1,443
Kansas	52	159,625	34,005	3,453	125,085	2,243	5,396	3,458
Kentucky	45	157,887	36,771	3,787	127,841	4,210	5,114	2,683
Louisiana	32	145,449	71,281	2,136	181,548	5,045	3,902	3,494
Maine	31	63,749	20,995	942	41,944	4,222	2,108	729
Maryland	57	256,610	50,262	5,293	159,953	3,563	8,546	2,171
Massachusetts	116	470,208	60,029	10,172	213,530	18,270	11,783	2,227
Michigan	104	292,083	29,876	5,065	173,285	6,078	6,739	871
Minnesota	96	288,164	78,635	8,088	124,592	6,061	12,131	3,969
Mississippi	40	109,076	20,176	1,275	77,566	1,939	4,309	1,081
Missouri	89	273,081	81,195	5,404	190,795	42,227	9,017	2,189
Montana	23	94,731	13,526	5,082	49,143	1,364	2,887	320
Nebraska	30	111,423	46,667	3,413	31,069	3,706	3,213	770
Nevada	9	31,909	8,263	665	21,230	17,087	3,495	563
New Hampshire	28	49,432	2,758	409	15,014	2,286	1,322	230
New Jersey	55	136,971	50,070	1,960	49,478	4,890	6,188	570
New Mexico	32	193,257	30,840	3,143	80,612	2,680	2,556	1,101
New York	255	1,092,356	95,205	11,736	408,441	18,240	25,699	7,301
North Carolina	120	405,673	88,087	2,348	358,790	10,218	32,778	2,555
North Dakota	20	80,984	123,149	1,801	25,249	511	1,351	1,376
Ohio	137	624,340	74,954	7,890	260,107	12,424	11,956	2,283
Oklahoma	45	163,173	76,057	4,659	151,501	1,997	6,109	2,457
Oregon	48	133,487	40,123	2,740	87,536	3,133	5,498	785
Pennsylvania	202	582,691	91,399	11,415	478,943	12,099	23,801	5,465
Rhode Island	12	74,535	9,928	1,032	52,179	812	866	281
South Carolina	62	208,587	36,052	5,378	128,439	7,131	7,079	1,343
South Dakota	20	49,116	28,827	358	147,413	862	2,878	1,268
Tennessee	76	258,280	48,163	3,252	169,844	5,051	8,102	1,753
Texas	172	725,852	155,356	63,397	489,855	21,786	41,975	7,977
Utah	15	202,016	11,574	1,929	180,737	1,716	2,383	3,006
Vermont	21	68,758	17,215	1,879	62,156	1,476	1,779	1,379
Virginia	82	408,188	60,235	6,494	169,651	7,226	11,868	18,633
Washington	64	192,323	92,113	4,446	98,550	7,333	8,478	2,098
West Virginia	27	79,097	12,230	2,179	78,630	3,920	2,664	1,621
Wisconsin	61	201,091	35,700	2,140	201,562	4,244	11,734	2,892
Wyoming	9	8,770	7,144	97	1,437	95	644	523

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
[2] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 7B.- Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [3]	Films and video materials	Computer files [3]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	12,332,877	2,744,646	274,118	7,331,345	337,259	420,848	158,275
Control								
Public	1,573	7,402,308	1,925,227	121,999	4,614,208	180,944	266,005	94,185
Private	1,835	4,930,569	819,419	152,119	2,717,137	156,315	154,843	64,090
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	2,115	10,890,843	2,562,597	239,869	7,125,281	306,596	301,438	113,498
Doctor's	538	6,732,673	1,304,045	99,152	3,506,445	176,061	125,070	67,540
Master's	905	2,896,372	1,090,485	118,344	3,234,292	83,090	129,523	37,104
Bachelor's	670	1,260,757	168,067	22,373	384,521	47,220	46,824	8,828
Less than 4-year	1,293	1,442,034	182,049	34,249	206,064	30,663	119,410	44,777
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	1,839	2,224,541	289,498	67,518	1,199,403	87,499	134,444	75,420
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	3,025,562	950,157	106,038	2,388,006	74,058	130,470	34,324
5,000 or more	558	7,082,774	1,504,991	100,562	3,743,936	175,702	155,934	48,531
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	125	3,838,249	438,426	45,173	1,498,033	64,582	40,989	16,426
Doctoral I and II	110	1,599,764	471,680	31,032	869,345	75,639	27,771	10,289
Master's I and II	518	2,673,953	971,002	54,003	3,415,313	57,655	123,247	37,114
Baccalaureate I and II	599	1,698,606	272,245	69,144	935,894	64,314	63,175	15,121
Associate of Arts	1,182	1,391,549	177,970	31,682	204,730	29,511	112,718	36,400
Specialized	558	831,404	394,517	33,654	303,016	38,055	38,728	31,598
Not classified	316	299,352	18,806	9,430	105,014	7,503	14,220	11,327

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 8A.- Number and percentage of FTE staff in academic libraries, by staff category and state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	95,580	100.0%	27,268	28.5%	40,022	41.9%	291	0.3%	27,998	29.3%
Alabama	68	1,564	1.6	408	26.1	585	37.4	3	2	569	36.4
Alaska	5	239	2	68	28.7	102	42.6	2	1	67	28.0
Arizona	41	1,416	1.5	335	23.7	624	44.1	1	0	455	32.2
Arkansas	44	716	7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	9	237	33.1
California	317	9,503	9.9	2,322	24.4	4,027	42.4	21	2	3,134	33.0
Colorado	51	1,229	1.3	323	26.3	553	45.0	0	0	353	28.7
Connecticut	44	1,516	1.6	508	33.5	644	42.5	2	1	363	23.9
Delaware	9	346	4	100	29.0	161	46.7	0	0	84	24.4
District of Columbia	19	1,130	1.2	335	29.6	522	46.2	3	3	270	23.9
Florida	104	3,198	3.3	964	30.2	1,452	45.4	6	2	775	24.2
Georgia	99	2,275	2.4	684	30.1	1,008	44.3	1	1	581	25.5
Hawaii	16	494	5	136	27.6	173	35.1	3	5	182	36.8
Idaho	11	368	4	87	23.6	150	40.6	2	0	130	35.4
Illinois	164	4,988	5.2	1,312	26.3	2,151	43.1	27	5	1,498	30.0
Indiana	69	2,169	2.3	614	28.3	954	44.0	4	2	597	27.5
Iowa	59	1,234	1.3	346	28.1	509	41.2	4	3	375	30.4
Kansas	52	985	1.0	291	29.6	371	37.7	4	4	319	32.4
Kentucky	45	1,411	1.5	418	29.6	555	39.3	2	2	436	30.9
Louisiana	32	1,215	1.3	400	32.9	525	43.2	12	1.0	278	22.9
Maine	31	456	5	142	31.1	166	36.4	2	5	146	32.0
Maryland	57	1,737	1.8	533	30.7	835	48.1	4	3	364	21.0
Massachusetts	116	4,477	4.7	1,423	31.8	1,860	41.5	17	4	1,178	26.3
Michigan	104	3,092	3.2	829	26.8	1,146	37.1	7	2	1,110	35.9
Minnesota	96	1,674	1.8	473	28.3	588	35.1	6	4	608	36.3
Mississippi	40	927	1.0	267	28.8	326	35.2	1	1	333	35.9
Missouri	89	1,963	2.1	560	28.5	867	44.2	6	3	530	27.0
Montana	23	273	3	80	29.5	120	43.8	1	2	73	26.6
Nebraska	30	691	7	206	29.8	326	47.2	1	1	158	22.9
Nevada	9	298	3	75	25.2	137	45.9	2	1	84	28.2
New Hampshire	28	556	6	154	27.7	239	43.0	1	2	162	29.1
New Jersey	55	2,236	2.3	676	30.3	1,068	47.8	11	5	480	21.5
New Mexico	32	889	9	193	21.7	336	37.8	2	3	358	40.2
New York	255	8,365	8.8	2,876	34.4	3,321	39.7	28	3	2,141	25.6
North Carolina	120	3,114	3.3	937	30.1	1,460	46.9	2	1	715	22.9
North Dakota	20	286	3	90	31.4	99	34.4	1	5	96	33.6
Ohio	137	3,495	3.7	955	27.3	1,331	38.1	2	1	1,208	34.5
Oklahoma	45	1,136	1.2	305	26.9	415	36.5	2	2	414	36.5
Oregon	48	1,113	1.2	314	28.2	429	38.5	6	6	364	32.7
Pennsylvania	202	4,986	5.2	1,407	28.2	2,023	40.6	48	1.0	1,508	30.2
Rhode Island	12	652	7	185	28.3	249	38.2	0	0	218	33.5
South Carolina	62	1,243	1.3	361	29.0	494	39.8	2	1	387	31.1
South Dakota	20	226	2	65	28.8	82	36.3	2	1	77	34.3
Tennessee	76	1,804	1.9	525	29.1	755	41.9	9	5	514	28.5
Texas	172	5,850	6.1	1,573	26.9	2,633	45.0	14	2	1,630	27.9
Utah	15	950	1.0	281	29.6	342	36.0	0	0	327	34.4
Vermont	21	420	4	109	26.1	169	40.4	0	0	141	33.5
Virginia	82	2,416	2.5	652	27.0	1,056	43.7	3	1	706	29.2
Washington	64	1,710	1.8	434	25.4	792	46.3	2	1	482	28.2
West Virginia	27	567	6	141	24.9	244	42.9	2	3	181	31.9
Wisconsin	61	1,795	1.9	529	29.5	700	39.0	6	3	561	31.2
Wyoming	9	183	2	70	38.2	70	38.1	0	0	43	23.7

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 88.- Number and percentage of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and by institutional control level, size, and Carnegie classification: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	95,580	100.0%	27,268	28.5%	40,022	41.9%	291	0.3%	27,998	29.3%
Control											
Public	1,573	58,506	61.2	16,031	27.4	25,989	44.4	78	1	16,407	28.0
Private	1,835	37,074	38.8	11,237	30.3	14,033	37.9	213	6	11,591	31.3
Level [2]											
Total 4-year and above	2,115	81,589	85.4	23,143	28.4	33,991	41.7	216	3	24,239	29.7
Doctor's	538	53,620	56.1	14,882	27.8	24,250	45.2	29	1	14,459	27.0
Master's	905	20,402	21.3	6,059	29.7	7,390	36.2	120	6	6,833	33.5
Bachelor's	670	7,552	7.9	2,198	29.1	2,342	31.0	66	9	2,946	39.0
Less than 4-year	1,293	13,990	14.6	4,125	29.5	6,031	43.1	75	5	3,759	26.9
Size (FTE enrollment)											
Less than 1,500	1,839	14,891	15.6	4,747	31.9	4,898	32.9	162	1.1	5,084	34.1
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	21,498	22.5	6,409	29.8	8,566	39.8	69	3	6,454	30.0
5,000 or more	558	59,190	61.9	16,111	27.2	26,558	44.9	60	1	16,461	27.8
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]											
Research I and II	125	33,400	34.9	9,134	27.3	15,778	47.2	7	0	8,480	25.4
Doctoral I and II	110	10,301	10.8	2,854	27.7	4,344	42.2	5	0	3,099	30.1
Master's I and II	518	19,465	20.4	5,559	28.6	7,539	38.7	62	3	6,305	32.4
Baccalaureate I and II	599	10,536	11.0	2,979	28.3	3,341	31.7	77	7	4,139	39.3
Associate of Arts	1,182	13,353	14.0	3,986	29.9	5,824	43.6	69	5	3,473	26.0
Specialized	558	6,349	6.6	2,071	32.6	2,500	39.4	45	7	1,733	27.3
Not classified	316	2,175	2.3	685	31.5	696	32.0	26	1.2	768	35.3

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 9A.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	$4,301,815,368	71	141	264	533	439	571	575	379	435
Alabama	68	56,676,859	0	2	5	16	10	17	5	9	4
Alaska	6	10,860,535	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Arizona	41	59,584,957	0	5	5	6	4	8	5	4	4
Arkansas	44	27,107,902	0	1	6	13	8	2	9	0	5
California	317	468,151,779	8	16	23	44	32	65	59	28	42
Colorado	51	59,535,381	2	6	5	10	3	6	6	6	7
Connecticut	44	87,835,182	0	0	6	3	5	9	8	6	7
Delaware	9	16,007,290	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1
District of Columbia	19	61,257,086	0	0	1	4	2	1	2	2	7
Florida	104	129,657,499	1	13	8	22	9	8	16	13	14
Georgia	99	102,078,834	2	3	6	17	21	19	13	8	10
Hawaii	16	18,647,364	0	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	1
Idaho	11	16,148,742	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	3
Illinois	164	209,622,725	4	4	14	25	18	28	38	15	18
Indiana	69	96,404,631	1	3	8	14	6	11	11	8	7
Iowa	59	57,656,360	1	1	1	14	10	16	10	3	3
Kansas	52	41,613,323	0	3	4	23	10	2	1	4	5
Kentucky	45	55,899,859	3	4	4	5	7	8	5	3	6
Louisiana	32	51,823,274	0	1	1	1	8	2	3	9	7
Maine	31	20,976,114	0	1	6	5	5	7	2	0	5
Maryland	57	85,913,184	1	3	2	3	5	9	17	8	9
Massachusetts	116	232,941,990	1	4	8	14	10	21	21	17	20
Michigan	104	140,713,397	2	7	10	23	5	13	18	13	13
Minnesota	96	79,509,029	3	0	16	23	14	12	13	7	8
Mississippi	40	33,947,039	0	1	4	7	4	7	10	3	4
Missouri	89	85,814,968	0	6	4	15	20	17	14	3	10
Montana	23	12,199,422	1	1	6	6	3	3	0	1	2
Nebraska	30	30,591,848	0	0	2	5	7	7	4	1	4
Nevada	9	16,971,038	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	2
New Hampshire	28	24,889,057	1	3	7	2	4	4	2	3	2
New Jersey	55	107,305,896	0	0	2	4	6	6	11	14	12
New Mexico	32	31,824,412	4	3	1	7	5	5	2	3	2
New York	255	374,255,139	6	14	17	27	11	38	49	52	41
North Carolina	120	142,912,215	2	2	4	19	30	29	14	7	13
North Dakota	20	10,825,152	0	2	6	1	5	3	1	0	2
Ohio	137	159,922,591	6	7	7	20	27	20	22	12	16
Oklahoma	45	45,395,260	1	0	4	9	6	6	8	5	6
Oregon	48	54,541,489	1	1	5	5	8	8	8	6	6
Pennsylvania	202	222,967,749	7	7	16	32	25	31	37	22	25
Rhode Island	12	28,293,495	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	2
South Carolina	62	51,869,927	0	1	4	10	13	13	11	6	4
South Dakota	20	9,305,264	2	1	2	6	2	1	4	0	2
Tennessee	76	72,617,840	2	3	7	15	9	12	15	7	6
Texas	172	237,638,219	5	3	7	21	16	30	32	25	33
Utah	15	40,638,518	0	1	2	0	1	3	3	1	4
Vermont	21	17,105,907	0	0	1	2	6	5	3	2	2
Virginia	82	113,227,525	1	0	5	8	19	13	14	11	11
Washington	64	77,650,604	1	2	4	9	2	13	19	6	8
West Virginia	27	20,284,933	1	0	2	1	5	10	6	0	2
Wisconsin	61	84,491,764	0	1	3	9	5	12	13	13	5
Wyoming	9	7,704,801	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 9B.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	$4,301,815,368	71	141	264	533	439	571	575	379	435
Control											
Public	1,573	2,629,996,839	2	9	53	208	199	279	309	216	298
Private	1,835	1,671,818,529	69	132	211	325	240	292	266	163	137
Level [2]											
Total 4 year and above	2,115	3,818,599,349	30	63	108	268	241	320	357	308	422
Doctor's	538	2,714,421,008	3	1	7	28	25	43	49	86	296
Master's	905	836,213,574	7	18	31	79	106	152	221	185	106
Bachelor's	670	266,939,482	20	44	70	160	110	125	84	37	20
Less than 4 year	1,293	483,216,019	41	78	156	265	198	251	220	71	13
Size (FTE enrollment)											
Less than 1,500	1,839	544,449,931	71	141	259	477	348	313	154	54	22
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	882,597,067	0	0	5	56	91	240	340	193	86
5,000 or more	558	2,874,768,370	0	0	0	0	0	18	81	132	327
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]											
Research I and II	125	1,780,260,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	124
Doctoral I and II	110	494,021,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	90
Master's I and II	518	810,453,374	0	0	0	4	19	54	128	178	135
Baccalaureate I and II	599	388,732,136	0	1	11	72	116	151	152	62	34
Associate of Arts	1,182	465,249,226	28	63	123	223	195	243	223	73	11
Specialized	558	283,334,485	14	37	80	131	78	77	60	45	36
Not classified	316	79,764,656	29	40	50	103	31	46	7	5	5

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 10A.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures	Information resources total [2]	Preservation	All other operating expenditures [3]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	$4,301,815,368	$2,147,841,900	49.9%	$1,499,248,832	$45,610,394	$609,114,308
Alabama	68	56,676,859	27,613,036	48.7	20,672,980	742,263	7,648,581
Alaska	6	10,860,535	6,088,403	56.1	2,024,207	33,961	2,713,964
Arizona	41	59,584,957	28,304,907	47.5	20,461,872	567,316	10,250,867
Arkansas	44	27,107,902	12,281,246	45.3	10,769,651	204,001	3,853,005
California	317	468,151,779	256,043,065	54.7	139,710,652	5,550,985	66,847,092
Colorado	51	59,535,381	28,693,698	48.2	23,028,947	657,357	7,155,378
Connecticut	44	87,835,182	42,018,682	47.8	28,271,553	1,162,396	16,382,553
Delaware	9	16,007,290	7,349,176	45.9	7,020,232	130,024	1,507,858
District of Columbia	19	61,257,086	28,915,479	47.2	22,889,046	708,466	8,744,097
Florida	104	129,657,499	64,824,432	50.0	47,742,464	1,354,491	15,736,060
Georgia	99	102,078,834	47,131,744	46.2	38,556,244	921,461	15,469,385
Hawaii	16	18,647,364	11,417,092	61.2	5,356,265	246,356	1,627,651
Idaho	11	16,148,742	7,450,528	46.1	5,911,930	193,951	2,592,334
Illinois	164	209,622,725	109,531,843	52.3	70,766,217	2,095,352	27,229,321
Indiana	69	96,404,631	44,959,079	46.6	36,310,158	1,254,912	13,880,480
Iowa	59	57,656,360	27,287,959	47.3	20,694,237	709,585	8,964,581
Kansas	52	41,613,323	20,320,882	48.8	14,947,099	466,011	5,879,331
Kentucky	45	55,899,859	27,204,992	48.7	19,111,597	477,023	9,106,249
Louisiana	32	51,823,274	25,506,187	49.2	20,528,698	624,713	5,163,679
Maine	31	20,976,114	9,858,246	47.0	9,056,163	189,163	1,872,542
Maryland	57	85,913,184	43,170,193	50.2	28,753,208	645,893	13,343,892
Massachusetts	116	232,941,990	113,638,658	48.8	73,790,783	2,854,831	42,657,722
Michigan	104	140,713,397	70,383,686	50.0	48,887,828	1,698,032	19,743,851
Minnesota	96	79,509,029	40,631,598	51.1	26,894,384	807,803	11,175,250
Mississippi	40	33,947,039	15,670,422	46.2	13,362,142	315,932	4,598,544
Missouri	89	85,814,968	39,201,523	45.7	32,652,598	705,896	13,254,951
Montana	23	12,199,422	5,649,671	46.3	4,816,024	78,646	1,655,081
Nebraska	30	30,591,848	14,096,852	46.1	12,671,481	339,637	3,483,877
Nevada	9	16,971,038	8,125,726	47.9	6,938,967	206,777	1,699,567
New Hampshire	28	24,889,057	11,704,671	47.0	9,932,246	259,154	2,992,986
New Jersey	55	107,305,896	62,640,211	58.4	33,333,981	707,494	10,624,207
New Mexico	32	31,824,412	16,213,263	50.9	10,205,584	316,424	5,089,141
New York	255	374,255,139	204,266,593	54.6	120,876,097	4,831,140	44,281,309
North Carolina	120	142,912,215	66,718,544	46.7	54,832,034	1,206,773	20,154,866
North Dakota	20	10,825,152	4,901,827	45.3	4,415,288	81,351	1,426,686
Ohio	137	159,922,591	76,807,047	48.0	61,238,244	1,771,482	20,105,817
Oklahoma	45	45,395,260	19,148,955	42.2	19,915,732	333,882	5,996,692
Oregon	48	54,541,489	25,549,929	46.8	20,167,222	502,688	8,321,650
Pennsylvania	202	222,967,749	108,385,508	48.6	77,950,002	2,828,573	33,803,672
Rhode Island	12	28,293,495	14,890,972	52.6	10,126,181	336,797	2,939,543
South Carolina	62	51,869,927	24,311,011	46.9	18,372,620	485,965	8,700,333
South Dakota	20	9,305,264	3,867,804	41.6	3,774,855	74,514	1,588,091
Tennessee	76	72,617,840	34,811,492	47.9	27,178,008	735,362	9,892,976
Texas	172	237,638,219	113,253,706	47.7	84,137,466	2,078,704	38,168,347
Utah	15	40,638,518	19,359,709	47.6	14,976,909	557,576	5,744,324
Vermont	21	17,105,907	8,212,297	48.0	6,894,757	189,987	1,808,867
Virginia	82	113,227,525	51,040,404	45.1	44,351,056	1,211,288	16,624,780
Washington	64	77,650,604	42,040,912	54.1	25,877,999	516,184	9,215,508
West Virginia	27	20,284,933	9,929,440	48.9	7,570,923	148,224	2,636,348
Wisconsin	61	84,491,764	42,751,841	50.6	27,556,275	413,886	13,769,767
Wyoming	9	7,704,801	3,666,709	47.6	2,967,726	79,712	990,655

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
[2] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report
[3] 'All other operating expenditures' includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 10B.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures	Information resources total [3]	Preservation	All other operating expenditures [4]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	$4,301,815,368	$2,147,841,900	49.9%	$1,499,248,832	$45,610,394	$609,114,308
Control							
Public	1,573	2,629,996,839	1,354,781,175	51.5	891,758,651	26,195,141	357,261,889
Private	1,835	1,671,818,529	793,060,725	47.4	607,490,181	19,415,253	251,852,419
Level [2]							
Total 4-year and above	2,115	3,818,599,349	1,833,412,211	48.0	1,396,291,340	44,708,786	544,187,060
Doctor's	538	2,714,421,008	1,266,920,171	46.7	1,010,512,589	35,087,896	401,900,359
Master's	905	836,213,574	431,734,182	51.6	293,735,688	7,212,352	103,531,377
Bachelor's	670	266,939,482	134,355,328	50.3	91,632,253	2,384,899	38,567,018
Less than 4-year	1,293	483,216,019	314,429,689	65.1	102,957,492	901,608	64,927,248
Size (FTE enrollment)							
Less than 1,500	1,839	544,449,931	277,957,778	51.1	182,298,583	4,455,842	79,737,778
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	882,597,067	461,964,496	52.3	294,486,555	6,764,151	119,381,881
5,000 or more	558	2,874,768,370	1,407,919,626	49.0	1,022,463,694	34,390,401	409,994,649
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]							
Research I and II	125	1,780,260,273	823,957,381	46.3	651,191,726	25,046,353	280,064,805
Doctoral I and II	110	494,021,218	226,701,746	45.9	201,286,057	5,561,512	60,471,904
Master's I and II	518	810,453,374	420,114,116	51.8	283,220,945	6,935,934	100,182,386
Baccalaureate I and II	599	388,732,136	190,349,583	49.0	141,532,639	4,063,302	52,786,627
Associate of Arts	1,182	465,249,226	304,401,544	65.4	99,617,823	898,691	60,331,192
Specialized	558	283,334,485	140,349,932	49.5	97,456,432	2,663,521	42,864,620
Not classified	316	79,764,656	41,967,598	52.6	24,943,210	441,081	12,412,774

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.
[4] 'All other operating expenditures' includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 11A.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment, and other selected expenditures by category, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total [2]	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services [3]	Document delivery/inter-library loan [3]	Other information resources	Furniture and equipment [3]	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia [3]	Other operating expenditures
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,408	$1,499,248,832	$472,592,381	$780,829,819	$61,577,292	$28,879,323	$103,539,310	$17,644,832	$34,185,875	$56,127,578	$157,948,742	$85,113,418	$309,924,570
Alabama	68	20,672,980	6,527,517	11,639,299	651,204	343,983	1,171,721	176,963	162,293	641,626	1,982,688	882,775	4,141,492
Alaska	6	2,024,207	687,294	820,882	150,635	33,940	195,108	110,761	25,587	175,481	782,746	247,180	1,508,557
Arizona	41	20,461,872	6,772,579	9,627,768	1,320,887	317,014	1,254,233	400,766	768,625	546,725	4,625,039	576,579	4,502,524
Arkansas	44	10,769,651	3,540,395	5,282,863	664,027	295,223	810,396	128,763	47,984	646,492	1,287,430	449,601	1,469,482
California	317	139,710,652	52,233,985	68,397,205	4,698,206	2,244,403	7,177,645	2,411,917	2,547,291	6,595,928	14,259,391	6,008,139	39,983,634
Colorado	51	23,028,947	7,102,215	11,655,157	1,050,462	454,078	1,815,412	326,777	624,846	771,694	2,556,392	1,641,818	2,185,474
Connecticut	44	28,271,553	9,848,141	13,147,511	1,592,148	353,809	1,707,581	198,245	1,424,118	1,322,724	3,731,554	2,023,901	9,304,374
Delaware	9	7,020,232	2,729,811	3,807,517	102,128	48,673	209,848	81,426	40,829	27,795	456,449	277,839	745,775
District of Columbia	19	22,889,046	5,196,797	12,550,581	1,092,951	940,531	1,442,080	349,941	1,316,165	687,914	1,669,596	2,279,892	4,106,695
Florida	104	47,742,464	12,523,992	24,721,477	2,355,778	802,738	3,539,422	438,012	3,361,045	1,999,389	4,007,524	2,505,135	7,224,012
Georgia	99	38,556,244	14,456,205	19,421,825	1,517,802	760,079	2,809,873	207,147	383,313	2,608,744	2,919,432	1,159,841	8,781,368
Hawaii	16	5,356,265	947,656	3,530,143	318,897	121,206	374,715	62,148	1,500	194,756	442,754	359,161	630,980
Idaho	11	5,911,930	1,560,944	3,663,296	163,442	79,159	221,440	61,284	162,365	735,913	415,099	549,793	891,529
Illinois	164	70,766,217	22,599,029	37,222,014	2,207,105	1,588,246	4,600,280	1,035,738	1,513,805	2,789,622	7,647,429	4,734,818	12,057,452
Indiana	69	36,310,158	11,370,184	19,021,292	1,403,871	654,472	2,257,116	593,522	1,009,701	1,390,473	3,312,651	1,664,264	7,453,092
Iowa	59	20,694,237	6,767,959	10,658,943	702,547	444,589	1,623,966	269,161	227,072	856,397	3,934,832	1,369,460	2,803,892
Kansas	52	14,947,099	4,556,846	7,891,465	436,014	206,104	1,223,750	391,632	241,288	427,025	2,426,557	990,640	2,035,109
Kentucky	45	19,111,597	5,011,302	11,076,799	965,081	372,371	990,976	115,383	579,685	452,072	2,510,073	601,139	5,542,965
Louisiana	32	20,526,698	5,745,373	11,402,750	839,661	215,000	1,322,383	175,000	828,531	294,419	1,165,491	988,724	2,715,045
Maine	31	9,056,163	2,752,567	5,134,955	349,187	157,903	491,788	104,239	65,524	271,560	436,349	354,409	810,204
Maryland	57	28,753,208	7,673,590	14,541,822	1,520,255	619,755	2,514,664	399,932	1,483,190	1,265,828	3,766,837	2,080,657	6,230,570
Massachusetts	116	73,790,783	23,667,186	37,791,158	4,304,232	1,044,143	4,856,012	621,169	1,506,883	2,482,843	10,427,222	5,146,119	24,601,538
Michigan	104	48,887,828	16,830,419	26,231,810	1,179,068	521,801	2,936,953	640,589	547,188	2,413,295	4,930,349	3,233,003	9,167,204
Minnesota	96	26,894,384	8,126,798	13,863,312	993,322	966,030	2,027,545	264,851	652,526	1,123,786	2,453,174	2,118,359	5,479,931
Mississippi	40	13,362,142	3,157,349	7,840,799	651,590	328,507	891,312	119,043	373,542	529,250	1,352,410	665,631	2,051,253
Missouri	89	32,652,598	9,522,145	17,020,906	1,232,294	771,665	3,139,675	390,202	575,711	1,455,121	4,069,730	1,926,488	5,803,612
Montana	23	4,816,024	1,135,758	2,965,685	79,376	114,279	275,719	217,907	27,300	160,423	492,876	291,937	709,845
Nebraska	30	12,671,481	3,117,812	7,566,996	526,192	265,567	733,905	204,323	256,686	399,453	935,462	499,080	1,649,882
Nevada	9	6,938,967	1,944,749	3,233,507	607,632	135,954	869,629	53,077	94,419	268,232	381,371	166,674	883,290
New Hampshire	28	9,932,246	2,391,184	6,227,184	393,401	82,290	770,332	51,256	16,599	221,309	666,621	620,752	1,484,304
New Jersey	55	33,333,981	11,589,425	15,029,004	1,089,174	651,353	2,020,362	266,699	2,687,964	808,986	2,392,266	1,515,842	5,907,113
New Mexico	32	10,205,584	3,156,597	5,548,569	524,097	162,134	634,056	132,388	47,743	434,061	791,246	549,251	3,314,583
New York	255	120,876,097	36,380,855	67,419,447	4,588,387	2,008,033	7,968,002	887,529	1,623,844	3,370,228	10,061,542	8,458,505	22,391,034
North Carolina	120	54,832,034	18,113,385	26,270,067	2,561,601	1,520,806	5,311,264	402,871	652,040	2,390,789	5,820,892	2,567,387	9,375,798
North Dakota	20	4,415,288	883,572	2,886,621	169,548	120,253	222,492	78,543	54,259	87,820	282,111	413,390	643,365
Ohio	137	61,238,244	18,683,909	34,444,351	1,860,258	938,831	3,809,941	794,358	705,596	1,963,436	5,202,651	3,120,302	9,819,428
Oklahoma	45	19,915,732	5,125,404	11,958,568	920,898	330,260	1,252,167	179,352	149,083	741,923	1,536,391	794,415	2,923,963
Oregon	48	20,167,222	6,006,663	11,413,789	764,787	276,432	1,269,759	224,904	210,888	349,863	1,665,879	1,332,849	4,973,059
Pennsylvania	202	77,950,002	25,430,109	40,021,561	3,131,464	1,540,269	5,836,858	759,437	1,230,304	2,911,799	8,898,391	4,959,358	17,034,124
Rhode Island	12	10,126,181	3,371,825	5,474,112	329,390	92,802	614,555	143,795	99,702	165,789	675,241	780,074	1,318,439
South Carolina	62	18,372,620	6,350,175	9,481,133	904,078	304,946	1,057,552	124,794	149,942	480,762	1,649,807	890,031	5,679,733
South Dakota	20	3,774,855	1,255,811	1,749,043	144,252	40,186	480,555	34,639	70,369	194,767	390,334	420,983	582,007
Tennessee	76	27,178,008	7,406,853	14,876,612	1,220,708	630,424	2,038,284	476,183	528,944	785,182	3,416,609	1,409,355	4,281,830
Texas	172	84,137,466	26,839,518	41,108,236	3,927,144	2,200,974	7,612,876	960,838	1,487,880	3,430,830	11,178,795	4,217,178	19,341,544
Utah	15	14,976,909	5,592,938	7,972,119	228,166	101,299	654,210	185,172	243,005	335,131	1,676,024	827,875	2,905,294
Vermont	21	6,894,757	2,392,778	3,300,536	279,409	123,188	588,579	89,122	121,145	209,097	402,861	329,570	867,339
Virginia	82	44,351,056	14,042,474	21,354,364	2,115,971	943,829	3,346,564	495,219	2,052,635	1,227,859	4,723,362	2,122,109	8,551,450
Washington	64	25,877,999	8,267,213	13,338,560	1,088,325	591,600	1,735,840	379,301	477,160	1,025,643	2,121,530	1,566,041	4,502,294
West Virginia	27	7,570,923	1,934,675	4,158,210	526,054	164,778	574,972	71,724	140,510	286,396	659,802	478,155	1,211,995
Wisconsin	61	27,556,275	8,576,921	13,983,966	1,102,356	794,530	2,174,110	353,758	570,634	1,058,092	4,059,906	1,630,865	7,020,904
Wyoming	9	2,967,726	693,500	2,084,030	31,830	58,884	80,833	3,032	15,617	112,816	237,574	316,075	324,190

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.
[3] 'Computer files/search services' was formerly labeled 'Machine readable materials.' Both 'Document delivery/interlibrary loan' and 'Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia' are new categories in the 1994 survey. 'Computer hardware and software' was previously included in the category 'Furniture and equipment,' but was created as a separate category in 1994.
NOTE: This table presents all the separate categories of expenses included on the survey form except 'Salaries and wages' and 'Preservation.' Totals for these categories are included in Tables 10A and 10B.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 11B.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment and other selected expenditures by category, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Information resources total [3]	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services [4]	Document delivery/inter library loan [4]	Other information resources	Furniture and equipment [4]	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia [4]	Other operating expenditures
All higher education institutions [1]	3,408	$1,499,248,832	$472,592,381	$780,829,819	$61,577,292	$28,879,323	$103,539,310	$17,644,832	$34,185,875	$56,127,578	$157,948,742	$85,113,418	$309,924,570
Control													
Public	1,573	891,758,651	265,738,952	486,186,639	34,043,863	17,449,508	57,795,046	10,782,704	19,761,939	36,116,065	97,151,611	45,116,837	178,877,376
Private	1,835	607,490,181	206,853,429	294,643,180	27,533,429	11,429,815	45,744,264	6,862,128	14,423,936	20,011,513	60,797,131	39,996,581	131,047,194
Level [2]													
Total 4-year and above	2,115	1,396,291,340	428,148,131	754,154,102	53,582,946	20,588,316	91,561,020	16,842,742	31,414,083	43,570,874	139,495,616	75,532,071	285,588,499
Doctor's	538	1,010,512,589	291,047,441	581,798,112	30,729,900	10,488,566	59,265,068	12,566,427	24,617,075	27,917,277	98,500,075	44,429,952	231,053,055
Master's	905	293,735,688	99,343,630	135,626,876	17,989,097	7,146,447	24,749,850	3,194,455	5,685,333	11,896,724	29,253,185	22,696,540	39,684,928
Bachelor's	670	91,632,253	37,659,363	36,523,808	4,863,889	2,943,484	7,459,938	1,071,212	1,110,559	3,742,547	11,611,075	8,388,953	14,824,443
Less than 4-year	1,293	102,957,492	44,444,250	26,675,717	7,994,346	8,291,007	11,978,290	802,090	2,771,792	12,556,704	18,453,126	9,581,347	24,336,071
Size (FTE enrollment)													
Less than 1,500	1,839	182,298,583	64,686,415	77,143,795	9,770,764	6,503,722	17,206,462	2,600,504	4,386,921	9,354,060	23,493,154	15,468,476	31,422,088
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	294,486,555	104,205,909	130,191,933	17,026,766	8,903,455	26,238,722	3,295,798	4,623,972	14,012,996	33,437,773	23,427,973	48,503,139
5,000 or more	558	1,022,463,694	303,700,057	573,494,091	34,779,762	13,472,146	60,094,126	11,748,530	25,174,982	32,760,522	101,017,815	46,216,969	229,999,343
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]													
Research I and II	125	651,191,726	188,026,497	380,527,029	17,484,217	5,370,608	33,909,375	7,854,130	18,019,870	16,817,923	63,347,348	24,420,837	175,478,697
Doctoral I and II	110	201,286,057	55,917,975	116,395,406	6,967,039	2,438,634	12,879,927	2,460,086	4,226,990	5,472,792	17,719,145	10,290,538	26,989,429
Master's I and II	518	283,220,945	94,440,361	135,358,000	16,654,943	6,255,620	22,819,799	3,098,085	4,594,137	11,763,456	28,916,660	19,782,394	39,719,876
Baccalaureate I and II	599	141,532,639	56,002,170	58,762,804	8,164,670	3,967,419	11,329,976	1,682,427	1,623,173	4,844,263	14,996,960	12,722,974	20,222,430
Associate of Arts	1,182	99,617,823	43,132,203	25,955,260	7,830,603	7,813,951	11,491,516	726,488	2,667,802	9,866,920	17,393,616	9,447,083	23,623,573
Specialized	558	97,456,432	25,841,660	53,686,514	3,317,776	1,956,105	8,788,715	1,567,828	2,297,834	3,850,962	12,098,879	6,695,080	20,219,699
Not classified	316	24,943,210	9,231,515	10,144,806	1,158,044	1,076,986	2,320,002	255,788	756,069	3,511,262	3,476,134	1,754,512	3,670,866

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
[4] 'Computer files/search services' was formerly labeled 'Machine readable materials.' Both 'Document delivery/interlibrary loan' and 'Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia' are new categories in the 1994 survey. 'Computer hardware and software' was previously included in the category 'Furniture and equipment,' but was created as a separate category in 1994.
NOTE: This table presents all the separate categories of expenses included on the survey form except 'Salaries and wages' and 'Preservation.' Totals for these categories are included in Tables 10A and 10B.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings				Electronic indexes and reference tools			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	79.9%	59.9%	58.5%	55.5%	91.2%	52.5%	43.0%	18.5%
Alabama	73.1	42.9	50.8	40.0	92.5	37.0	29.8	13.5
Alaska	83.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	83.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
Arizona	76.9	52.9	63.6	57.6	84.6	50.0	43.8	25.0
Arkansas	62.8	47.4	42.9	42.9	95.2	40.5	26.5	20.6
California	72.6	47.8	46.2	41.3	85.9	42.5	36.2	14.5
Colorado	77.6	61.7	63.8	59.6	83.7	56.3	58.7	21.7
Connecticut	77.5	69.4	69.4	62.9	95.0	64.9	59.5	19.4
Delaware	77.9	57.1	62.5	57.1	100.0	57.1	50.0	16.7
District of Columbia	70.6	58.3	71.4	64.3	82.4	53.8	38.5	23.1
Florida	80.4	50.0	55.8	54.9	89.7	41.9	32.1	17.7
Georgia	82.8	55.0	56.4	53.3	96.6	67.1	61.8	28.2
Hawaii	81.2	75.0	68.8	68.8	81.2	56.2	62.5	50.0
Idaho	81.8	72.7	54.5	54.5	72.7	63.6	36.4	18.2
Illinois	79.7	50.0	54.0	52.6	89.5	53.6	44.1	17.2
Indiana	92.4	87.5	67.2	65.1	93.9	59.4	41.9	21.3
Iowa	76.8	60.8	60.0	60.0	93.0	53.2	40.4	10.6
Kansas	76.5	48.0	49.0	40.8	96.1	38.0	30.6	14.3
Kentucky	73.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	86.7	37.8	27.0	16.2
Louisiana	93.3	75.0	71.4	75.0	96.7	63.0	59.3	34.6
Maine	77.4	55.2	42.9	39.3	96.8	48.3	37.9	14.8
Maryland	81.8	71.2	69.2	66.7	100.0	57.1	50.0	26.5
Massachusetts	80.5	59.0	66.7	67.3	93.9	51.0	44.1	20.0
Michigan	85.6	57.7	61.9	59.8	92.7	43.3	37.1	17.5
Minnesota	86.4	67.1	65.0	65.0	90.8	63.8	53.2	21.3
Mississippi	61.5	30.3	30.0	26.7	87.2	20.6	20.0	6.7
Missouri	75.0	53.0	50.6	48.8	94.3	54.2	37.0	11.5
Montana	89.5	68.4	57.9	52.6	89.5	57.9	52.6	47.4
Nebraska	88.9	81.5	69.2	65.4	100.0	77.8	73.1	28.0
Nevada	88.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	88.9	66.7	55.6	11.1
New Hampshire	70.8	45.5	36.4	47.6	91.7	50.0	23.8	19.0
New Jersey	80.0	59.0	62.5	56.4	93.3	45.0	35.0	5.3
New Mexico	71.9	50.0	40.6	37.5	84.4	59.4	43.8	25.0
New York	83.3	63.1	62.4	57.7	90.8	53.4	46.6	19.3
North Carolina	84.6	54.5	40.8	43.1	95.8	33.0	22.9	6.8
North Dakota	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	100.0	92.9	84.6	61.5
Ohio	80.5	66.7	64.6	59.8	90.4	57.3	44.9	17.0
Oklahoma	88.1	65.9	65.9	53.8	92.9	48.8	36.6	23.7
Oregon	77.3	55.3	70.7	65.9	88.4	48.7	39.0	24.4
Pennsylvania	75.1	62.5	60.8	57.5	87.5	58.7	47.4	12.9
Rhode Island	91.7	83.3	90.9	90.9	100.0	75.0	90.9	54.5
South Carolina	78.0	61.8	55.6	53.7	93.3	49.1	37.0	20.4
South Dakota	75.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	90.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Tennessee	68.6	65.6	60.0	57.6	90.0	60.7	50.0	10.9
Texas	86.0	67.8	65.0	59.4	92.1	53.7	45.7	13.3
Utah	100.0	92.3	76.9	69.2	92.3	76.9	38.5	23.1
Vermont	62.5	64.3	60.0	57.1	100.0	64.3	53.3	14.3
Virginia	93.4	77.0	68.1	68.1	93.5	65.3	38.0	12.9
Washington	82.0	53.8	54.7	48.0	86.9	47.1	41.5	19.6
West Virginia	84.6	73.1	62.5	58.3	96.2	58.3	41.7	20.8
Wisconsin	82.5	72.4	65.5	62.1	93.1	61.4	53.4	20.7
Wyoming	100.0	88.9	88.9	88.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	77.8

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	69.7%	38.1%	31.8%	11.0%	6.3%	5.1%	4.5%	1.7%
Alabama	77.6	29.6	24.6	9.4	7.6	0	1.8	0
Alaska	66.7	50.0	50.0	33.3	0	0	0	0
Arizona	79.5	45.5	43.8	25.0	7.7	0	6.2	3.1
Arkansas	74.4	13.2	2.9	2.9	7.1	5.4	5.7	8.6
California	65.1	32.1	30.0	9.9	7.1	6.2	5.0	9
Colorado	70.8	40.4	34.8	11.1	6.4	4.2	4.4	0
Connecticut	75.0	51.4	47.2	14.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	2.7
Delaware	88.9	42.9	37.5	16.7	22.2	14.3	12.5	0
District of Columbia	52.9	23.1	14.3	7.1	23.5	16.7	0	0
Florida	76.0	25.6	22.0	10.3	6.2	4.7	3.7	2.5
Georgia	85.1	64.9	58.9	21.4	7.1	5.1	4.1	1.4
Hawaii	75.0	62.5	62.5	25.0	6.2	0	6.2	0
Idaho	45.5	45.5	18.2	9.1	0	0	0	0
Illinois	71.2	42.3	32.1	9.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	2.3
Indiana	66.7	36.1	26.7	11.7	6.2	4.9	5.0	1.7
Iowa	62.5	38.3	25.5	0	7.1	6.4	4.3	4.3
Kansas	82.0	28.6	29.2	14.3	7.8	8.0	4.1	0
Kentucky	57.8	27.0	27.0	8.1	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
Louisiana	56.7	38.5	30.8	15.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	0
Maine	60.0	42.3	34.6	11.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.0
Maryland	80.0	38.0	38.8	10.4	9.6	8.3	8.5	4.3
Massachusetts	63.4	35.3	31.0	13.1	7.2	3.9	2.0	1.0
Michigan	67.0	35.1	25.8	12.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Minnesota	80.5	58.8	50.6	17.3	6.0	4.1	2.7	0
Mississippi	61.5	14.7	13.3	3.3	.0	.0	0	0
Missouri	71.3	40.2	23.5	7.9	7.0	6.2	3.8	0
Montana	84.2	47.4	52.6	42.1	15.8	5.3	5.3	0
Nebraska	77.8	44.4	36.0	4.2	7.4	7.4	8.0	8.0
Nevada	77.8	66.7	55.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
New Hampshire	79.2	21.1	15.0	5.3	8.3	10.5	10.0	10.0
New Jersey	74.4	25.6	27.0	10.8	2.4	2.4	0	0
New Mexico	65.6	43.8	34.4	15.6	9.4	6.2	3.1	3.1
New York	52.7	25.4	25.4	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.2	2.2
North Carolina	79.7	22.2	18.4	7.8	4.4	1.9	2.9	0
North Dakota	100.0	93.3	93.3	71.4	0	14.3	7.7	0
Ohio	65.5	48.5	29.8	10.8	6.2	5.2	4.3	4.4
Oklahoma	69.0	26.8	29.3	13.2	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3
Oregon	63.6	30.0	23.1	7.7	4.5	5.0	0	0
Pennsylvania	62.7	46.9	39.0	6.1	8.0	9.2	8.3	1.2
Rhode Island	91.7	58.3	81.8	36.4	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	57.6	17.9	17.0	5.8	1.7	1.8	0	0
South Dakota	85.0	55.0	45.0	35.0	5.0	0	0	0
Tennessee	68.6	41.7	37.3	8.8	5.8	1.6	3.4	0
Texas	72.2	36.1	31.9	7.4	5.7	4.9	5.1	7
Utah	92.3	76.9	30.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	0	0
Vermont	75.0	71.4	60.0	14.3	12.5	14.3	14.3	0
Virginia	85.7	63.9	32.4	4.3	6.6	8.6	5.8	2.9
Washington	71.7	32.7	28.8	12.2	10.0	3.9	4.0	2.0
West Virginia	76.9	20.0	16.7	.0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	74.1	50.9	40.4	14.0	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.7
Wyoming	88.9	88.9	88.9	77.8	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	38.1%	28.1%	26.4%	24.0%	80.9%	76.9%	50.4%	23.9%
Alabama	31.3	24.6	20.7	17.9	67.2	63.8	35.1	28.3
Alaska	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	83.3	66.7	66.7	66.7
Arizona	51.3	48.4	40.0	40.0	87.2	73.5	57.6	33.3
Arkansas	30.2	18.4	17.1	17.1	65.1	85.0	31.4	20.0
California	33.2	24.2	22.4	16.8	75.7	69.5	46.1	21.4
Colorado	38.3	27.7	33.3	31.1	84.0	80.0	60.0	23.3
Connecticut	42.5	43.2	40.5	36.1	78.0	78.4	50.0	20.0
Delaware	33.3	42.9	37.5	28.6	100.0	85.7	62.5	16.7
District of Columbia	35.3	38.5	35.7	35.7	76.5	58.3	38.5	15.4
Florida	36.5	23.3	20.2	18.5	87.8	64.0	36.5	21.0
Georgia	35.6	23.1	26.0	21.1	83.9	87.7	68.0	43.1
Hawaii	50.0	31.2	31.2	25.0	68.8	62.5	56.2	12.5
Idaho	63.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	81.8	81.8	54.5	36.4
Illinois	37.1	26.1	23.7	22.0	76.6	75.4	47.4	20.5
Indiana	39.1	24.6	25.0	25.4	80.3	81.2	43.8	25.8
Iowa	32.7	27.1	23.4	21.3	83.9	81.6	56.2	12.5
Kansas	39.2	22.0	22.9	20.8	98.0	83.7	46.8	21.3
Kentucky	42.2	24.3	24.3	21.6	60.0	67.6	45.9	13.5
Louisiana	44.8	34.6	30.8	26.9	76.7	70.4	53.8	28.0
Maine	23.3	19.2	12.0	12.0	90.3	75.0	50.0	11.1
Maryland	41.2	27.7	25.5	23.4	94.4	86.5	61.2	38.3
Massachusetts	44.6	30.4	26.7	23.0	81.2	76.0	45.1	23.4
Michigan	23.7	18.6	17.5	17.5	78.4	74.2	52.6	28.9
Minnesota	40.7	35.5	30.7	27.0	86.4	84.0	44.3	24.0
Mississippi	35.9	20.6	13.3	10.0	64.9	64.7	26.7	16.7
Missouri	39.8	20.5	19.5	17.7	85.2	75.0	42.7	20.0
Montana	31.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	94.7	84.2	47.4	26.3
Nebraska	37.0	25.9	24.0	24.0	88.9	88.5	73.1	56.0
Nevada	55.6	55.6	44.4	44.4	88.9	100.0	55.6	11.1
New Hampshire	60.9	31.6	35.0	35.0	79.2	72.7	45.5	25.0
New Jersey	37.2	29.3	31.6	28.9	84.4	73.2	52.6	15.8
New Mexico	37.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	78.1	71.9	53.1	28.1
New York	40.8	31.3	29.7	26.8	76.8	72.3	49.4	24.6
North Carolina	30.4	24.3	20.4	16.7	79.7	75.2	39.4	15.8
North Dakota	46.7	38.5	38.5	30.8	86.7	86.7	78.6	42.9
Ohio	32.4	26.3	26.4	25.8	80.7	84.5	55.1	24.5
Oklahoma	39.0	30.0	25.0	21.1	73.8	70.7	37.5	10.8
Oregon	34.1	28.2	27.5	25.0	77.3	64.1	40.0	15.4
Pennsylvania	43.1	32.6	30.2	29.3	81.2	75.0	56.5	23.2
Rhode Island	33.3	33.3	36.4	36.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
South Carolina	35.6	20.4	17.0	18.9	76.7	81.8	44.4	20.8
South Dakota	30.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	85.0	75.0	40.0	25.0
Tennessee	42.0	33.9	25.9	22.8	74.3	85.9	56.7	14.0
Texas	38.4	31.2	31.9	31.3	85.9	83.9	56.5	27.1
Utah	46.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	100.0	92.3	76.9	38.5
Vermont	43.8	50.0	50.0	42.9	87.5	92.9	64.3	23.1
Virginia	42.1	35.2	30.0	24.6	93.5	79.5	47.8	16.7
Washington	39.3	28.6	30.0	28.6	83.6	80.8	54.0	19.1
West Virginia	30.8	12.0	12.5	12.5	92.0	92.0	84.0	60.0
Wisconsin	54.4	43.9	43.9	38.6	81.0	84.5	64.9	25.0
Wyoming	44.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	88.9	88.9	77.8	55.6

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Library reference service by e-mail				Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	40.1%	38.8%	36.4%	22.5%	60.0%	31.6%	30.6%	11.5%
Alabama	37.3	30.4	28.1	20.4	43.3	22.8	20.7	7.3
Alaska	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	16.7
Arizona	31.6	27.3	34.4	28.1	53.8	31.2	34.4	18.8
Arkansas	34.9	37.8	28.6	22.9	76.2	27.8	20.6	8.8
California	34.8	32.9	32.9	16.1	44.2	19.3	21.1	11.2
Colorado	39.6	38.3	43.5	21.7	61.2	47.8	47.8	22.2
Connecticut	38.5	44.7	43.2	29.7	72.5	37.8	37.8	2.8
Delaware	44.4	57.1	37.5	28.6	66.7	42.9	25.0	0
District of Columbia	47.1	30.8	42.9	21.4	47.1	30.8	30.8	7.1
Florida	36.1	27.6	28.6	20.7	62.2	24.4	20.5	10.0
Georgia	44.2	46.8	39.5	25.4	60.5	28.6	23.9	14.7
Hawaii	50.0	43.8	43.8	25.0	62.5	25.0	31.2	6.2
Idaho	36.4	36.4	36.4	18.2	63.6	45.5	27.3	0
Illinois	39.3	33.1	29.9	21.4	72.5	25.7	30.6	12.8
Indiana	26.6	30.2	29.5	23.0	51.5	39.7	29.0	9.7
Iowa	54.5	56.2	50.0	27.7	54.4	22.4	18.4	2.1
Kansas	54.0	40.8	33.3	25.0	78.4	31.9	27.7	10.9
Kentucky	35.6	40.5	37.8	24.3	73.3	32.4	27.0	10.8
Louisiana	44.8	42.3	40.7	37.5	46.7	30.8	26.9	8.0
Maine	51.6	41.4	37.0	19.2	61.3	44.4	42.3	15.4
Maryland	42.3	44.7	35.4	19.1	53.8	27.1	28.6	12.2
Massachusetts	39.1	42.7	36.9	21.4	60.7	35.3	33.7	10.3
Michigan	34.0	36.1	37.1	21.6	52.6	23.7	23.7	12.4
Minnesota	48.3	44.3	41.6	28.4	67.8	39.2	35.4	11.5
Mississippi	20.5	17.6	20.0	16.7	56.4	21.2	16.7	13.3
Missouri	37.5	39.5	35.4	19.7	67.8	25.9	31.7	10.1
Montana	42.1	36.8	36.8	31.6	52.6	31.6	31.6	15.8
Nebraska	55.6	53.8	50.0	30.8	77.8	57.7	50.0	19.2
Nevada	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	55.6	33.3	22.2	11.1
New Hampshire	54.2	52.4	38.1	35.0	73.9	33.3	28.6	10.0
New Jersey	32.6	35.0	27.0	10.8	65.1	27.5	34.2	10.3
New Mexico	43.8	40.6	40.6	21.9	56.2	21.9	28.1	12.5
New York	40.3	35.5	34.8	19.5	59.2	32.1	32.9	9.1
North Carolina	31.3	21.8	22.1	15.4	77.1	31.8	32.4	13.5
North Dakota	53.3	53.8	53.8	53.8	80.0	46.7	53.3	26.7
Ohio	36.3	41.0	35.4	21.3	59.3	45.5	37.9	13.0
Oklahoma	19.5	25.0	17.9	13.5	54.8	27.5	20.5	13.9
Oregon	44.2	51.3	55.0	37.5	56.8	32.5	37.5	12.8
Pennsylvania	44.4	43.9	40.6	24.4	52.2	35.6	36.3	9.6
Rhode Island	58.3	50.0	54.5	45.5	58.3	50.0	54.5	27.3
South Carolina	39.0	40.0	35.2	14.8	66.1	29.6	22.6	9.4
South Dakota	35.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	75.0	40.0	40.0	45.0
Tennessee	30.4	39.0	39.7	24.6	58.0	33.9	33.3	5.4
Texas	40.6	41.7	39.4	25.4	52.2	29.0	26.1	14.2
Utah	38.5	38.5	30.8	30.8	61.5	53.8	46.2	15.4
Vermont	56.2	57.1	50.0	35.7	75.0	42.9	46.7	14.3
Virginia	53.9	52.1	43.5	29.9	77.9	38.4	33.8	11.3
Washington	54.1	53.8	42.3	14.3	51.7	32.7	34.0	6.2
West Virginia	46.2	40.0	41.7	16.7	69.2	41.7	33.3	4.2
Wisconsin	51.7	48.3	51.7	25.9	61.4	38.6	40.4	14.3
Wyoming	55.6	44.4	44.4	33.3	66.7	55.6	44.4	33.3

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron s account/address	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities	Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	16.5%	63.4%	60.5%	42.1%	75.4%
Alabama	7.6	64.2	66.2	37.9	64.2
Alaska	16.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	83.3
Arizona	20.0	52.5	46.2	38.5	82.1
Arkansas	18.6	52.3	51.2	36.4	70.5
California	13.0	58.2	53.1	37.2	71.9
Colorado	22.4	61.2	59.2	46.9	78.0
Connecticut	17.9	57.5	50.0	40.0	65.9
Delaware	11.1	44.4	44.4	66.7	88.9
District of Columbia	17.6	58.8	52.9	29.4	58.8
Florida	23.7	71.4	68.4	39.2	78.6
Georgia	16.7	76.7	74.7	42.5	81.6
Hawaii	12.5	50.0	50.0	62.5	68.8
Idaho	18.2	90.9	81.8	72.7	72.7
Illinois	17.6	58.4	55.6	38.8	72.5
Indiana	10.9	66.7	63.6	50.0	83.3
Iowa	12.5	70.2	77.2	26.8	82.1
Kansas	12.2	59.6	65.4	38.5	76.9
Kentucky	13.3	80.0	80.0	29.5	48.9
Louisiana	24.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	66.7
Maine	6.7	71.0	64.5	16.1	80.6
Maryland	17.0	60.4	53.7	56.4	89.1
Massachusetts	17.1	48.6	47.3	37.3	77.0
Michigan	15.5	44.3	43.3	37.1	72.2
Minnesota	26.4	75.0	71.6	45.9	80.5
Mississippi	20.5	69.2	59.0	26.3	43.6
Missouri	13.6	77.3	75.0	47.7	75.0
Montana	31.6	78.9	78.9	52.6	84.2
Nebraska	44.4	74.1	77.8	55.6	81.5
Nevada	22.2	44.4	44.4	44.4	88.9
New Hampshire	18.2	54.2	47.8	37.5	75.0
New Jersey	20.5	62.2	57.8	55.6	80.0
New Mexico	37.5	59.4	59.4	40.6	84.4
New York	13.4	60.9	54.6	42.9	68.1
North Carolina	12.0	62.7	59.8	40.5	71.2
North Dakota	33.3	73.3	73.3	53.3	86.7
Ohio	17.0	62.8	59.6	38.6	75.2
Oklahoma	7.1	73.8	66.7	47.6	71.4
Oregon	7.0	74.4	58.1	36.4	75.0
Pennsylvania	11.7	66.0	68.4	34.6	78.6
Rhode Island	18.2	50.0	41.7	58.3	91.7
South Carolina	20.3	47.5	50.8	33.9	76.3
South Dakota	25.0	70.0	70.0	20.0	70.0
Tennessee	10.0	65.2	60.0	41.4	69.6
Texas	19.1	69.3	65.0	55.5	79.3
Utah	15.4	76.9	76.9	61.5	92.3
Vermont	12.5	75.0	68.8	31.2	75.0
Virginia	22.4	64.9	55.8	44.7	89.6
Washington	16.9	54.1	51.7	68.9	85.0
West Virginia	19.2	65.4	61.5	53.8	80.8
Wisconsin	19.3	67.2	70.7	43.1	82.8
Wyoming	12.5	77.8	66.7	55.6	88.9

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Table A.
NOTE: This is a new table in the 1996 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report, reflecting the addition of the Electronic Services section to the 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.
SOURCE: **1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey**

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings				Electronic indexes and reference tools			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions [1]	79.9%	59.9%	58.5%	55.5%	91.2%	52.5%	43.0%	18.5%
Control								
Public	90.8	71.4	69.4	66.2	98.1	60.1	49.9	23.9
Private	69.9	49.1	48.1	45.3	84.9	45.4	36.3	13.3
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	82.4	67.7	66.6	63.5	92.8	62.0	53.1	20.6
Doctor's	92.9	84.0	86.4	83.3	97.6	81.2	75.5	27.3
Master's	83.3	70.6	69.4	65.5	94.4	61.1	51.0	20.6
Bachelor's	72.6	49.2	45.0	42.9	86.8	46.3	35.9	14.5
Less than 4-year	75.7	46.9	44.7	41.8	88.6	36.5	25.8	15.0
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	67.2	39.1	38.0	35.8	84.5	37.5	28.6	13.4
1,500 to 4,999	91.2	74.8	71.3	67.3	98.1	60.1	47.1	19.7
5,000 or more	98.2	92.2	92.4	88.6	99.3	81.7	75.5	30.4
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	100.0	97.5	99.2	93.3	100.0	97.5	95.0	40.2
Doctoral I and II	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.1	100.0	93.1	91.1	35.1
Master's I and II	95.7	87.6	85.9	80.9	99.8	78.0	66.0	24.0
Baccalaureate I and II	83.2	68.1	65.4	62.7	97.2	58.3	47.7	18.9
Associate of Arts	77.2	49.5	46.5	43.4	89.9	37.2	26.1	15.1
Specialized	64.0	39.0	39.3	37.5	80.9	39.4	30.7	12.0
Not classified	66.1	31.1	30.7	29.9	78.0	35.9	30.3	13.7

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions [1]	69.7%	38.1%	31.8%	11.0%	6.3%	5.1%	4.5%	1.7%
Control								
Public	84.0	47.0	38.6	14.5	7.0	5.9	5.5	2.0
Private	56.6	29.6	25.3	7.6	5.7	4.4	3.6	1.5
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	67.0	44.5	39.0	11.5	7.7	6.9	6.3	2.0
Doctor's	73.9	60.2	57.6	15.8	13.9	12.8	12.2	4.1
Master's	66.5	42.8	36.0	11.5	5.7	5.2	4.5	1.5
Bachelor's	61.9	33.0	26.6	7.8	5.3	4.4	3.7	1.0
Less than 4-year	74.2	27.4	19.8	10.1	4.0	2.1	1.5	1.3
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	57.8	25.2	20.3	8.1	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.1
1,500 to 4,999	79.4	43.0	34.2	10.3	5.3	4.0	3.3	1.5
5,000 or more	88.5	65.7	59.6	20.4	14.0	12.9	13.2	4.1
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	96.7	85.6	83.8	26.7	31.6	28.9	26.1	6.2
Doctoral I and II	90.3	74.0	69.0	23.5	18.4	18.0	19.0	8.0
Master's I and II	79.0	54.5	46.7	12.5	6.4	5.6	5.3	1.9
Baccalaureate I and II	73.3	42.9	34.6	10.2	6.3	5.5	4.6	1.4
Associate of Arts	75.0	27.6	20.2	10.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	1.4
Specialized	38.6	22.0	19.0	5.6	3.4	2.8	1.9	.7
Not classified	59.8	28.8	24.7	8.8	4.2	2.4	1.5	0

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions [1]	38.1%	28.1%	26.4%	24.0%	80.9%	76.9%	50.4%	23.9%
Control								
Public	42.8	32.3	30.3	28.2	86.6	85.2	56.8	28.5
Private	33.8	24.1	22.6	19.9	75.6	69.0	44.3	19.6
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	45.1	36.7	35.2	31.8	84.2	81.2	60.9	28.0
Doctor's	63.7	57.8	55.9	52.2	90.3	88.7	77.8	39.0
Master's	43.8	34.1	32.4	29.2	86.4	84.1	60.8	26.7
Bachelor's	31.5	21.7	20.6	17.3	76.3	70.6	46.1	20.4
Less than 4-year	26.5	13.7	11.5	10.7	75.3	69.7	32.6	17.1
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	27.0	14.5	13.3	11.1	72.6	65.6	34.5	15.7
1,500 to 4,999	41.6	32.1	29.4	26.8	87.5	86.4	59.1	27.6
5,000 or more	65.4	59.1	57.1	54.5	94.1	92.1	79.1	40.8
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	90.8	83.1	81.2	73.5	99.2	96.5	93.9	50.5
Doctoral I and II	75.5	75.0	72.3	72.3	95.2	98.0	92.1	48.0
Master's I and II	51.3	44.6	42.3	38.8	92.9	94.3	74.1	32.8
Baccalaureate I and II	45.6	34.5	32.4	28.7	87.1	84.9	61.8	27.6
Associate of Arts	26.5	14.2	11.8	11.0	76.6	70.8	34.2	18.2
Specialized	27.7	16.8	15.2	13.2	70.2	60.9	35.0	14.9
Not classified	25.5	11.4	11.9	8.8	67.8	58.4	31.3	14.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Library reference service by e-mail				Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions [1]	40.1%	38.8%	36.4%	22.5%	60.0%	31.6%	30.6%	11.5%
Control								
Public	40.5	38.9	35.5	24.0	65.1	36.4	34.2	14.5
Private	39.7	38.6	37.2	21.1	55.3	27.0	27.1	8.7
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	47.4	48.1	47.0	28.0	62.7	40.6	40.0	12.8
Doctor's	63.6	64.8	66.7	43.3	72.6	57.8	58.6	20.0
Master's	45.1	45.9	43.8	23.7	60.1	37.1	37.0	11.0
Bachelor's	37.3	36.5	34.1	20.7	58.3	30.6	27.7	9.2
Less than 4-year	27.9	23.0	18.3	13.3	55.5	16.4	14.9	9.4
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	35.2	31.4	28.9	18.9	55.5	19.5	19.5	8.7
1,500 to 4,999	40.0	41.5	37.6	21.4	62.3	35.8	33.4	12.5
5,000 or more	55.2	54.6	55.1	34.4	69.3	58.3	56.1	17.8
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	84.9	86.3	88.8	57.5	80.0	76.1	75.2	23.5
Doctoral I and II	56.7	60.8	64.7	41.1	73.8	72.5	69.0	20.4
Master's I and II	49.3	49.9	47.0	26.0	64.9	48.0	47.1	11.9
Baccalaureate I and II	46.3	48.3	45.6	25.3	65.6	40.3	38.3	10.6
Associate of Arts	27.9	23.5	18.4	13.5	56.2	17.0	15.5	9.1
Specialized	40.8	37.7	38.9	24.8	55.8	21.3	22.7	13.8
Not classified	31.2	27.7	25.6	17.1	46.6	18.8	17.4	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities	Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources
All higher education institutions [1]	16.5%	63.4%	60.5%	42.1%	75.4%
Control					
Public	19.0	62.8	58.0	62.0	82.3
Private	14.2	64.0	62.7	23.8	69.1
Level [2]					
Total 4-year and above	19.6	66.5	62.9	39.5	78.9
Doctor's	24.8	72.4	64.3	59.4	89.1
Master's	19.9	63.3	59.9	39.6	81.1
Bachelor's	14.8	66.2	65.8	22.9	67.4
Less than 4-year	11.4	58.3	56.5	46.4	69.6
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	12.7	65.3	64.8	23.4	65.9
1,500 to 4,999	17.3	57.8	54.4	52.1	82.3
5,000 or more	26.4	67.7	58.3	80.8	91.9
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]					
Research I and II	33.3	81.5	67.2	90.8	100.0
Doctoral I and II	33.3	70.2	63.7	73.5	97.1
Master's I and II	22.4	63.2	59.0	58.6	90.9
Baccalaureate I and II	20.2	64.9	61.8	28.2	80.8
Associate of Arts	10.8	57.4	55.5	48.1	69.6
Specialized	12.0	68.7	67.0	17.7	60.3
Not classified	15.5	65.6	65.1	25.5	66.7

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Table A.
NOTE: This is a new table in the 1996 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report, reflecting the addition of the Electronic Services section to the 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 13A.- Academic library circulation per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
General circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	5.8	9.1	12.7	8.7	7.0	3.5	5.3	6.8
Median	11.6	16.6	21.0	15.4	14.8	6.5	9.2	15.4
Upper quartile	22.6	30.0	41.6	24.5	29.1	11.3	16.4	30.5
Reserve circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	8	1.6	2.5	1.6	.9	.3	.8	.9
Median	2.6	3.7	4.8	3.5	3.0	1.3	2.1	3.2
Upper quartile	5.8	7.7	8.7	6.5	8.4	2.9	4.2	8.2
Total circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	7.8	12.5	17.5	12.2	9.8	4.8	7.0	9.4
Median	15.0	21.5	28.0	19.2	19.3	8.4	11.9	19.7
Upper quartile	29.2	38.1	52.6	32.1	37.1	14.2	20.4	40.7

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1995
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile)
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 13B.- Number of books and bound serials volumes held at the end of the year, and added during the year by academic libraries per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Volumes held per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	20.8	56.9	68.2	55.2	43.9	11.4	16.4	36.8
Median	58.2	92.1	111.2	81.2	94.9	19.0	31.7	91.4
Upper quartile	118.8	165.2	208.1	142.2	167.1	31.9	64.2	184.1
Volumes added per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	.3	.5	1.1
Median	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.3	.6	.9	2.3
Upper quartile	3.2	4.4	5.4	3.8	4.4	1.2	1.8	4.8

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment
NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile)
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Table 13C.- Total academic library staff, except student assistants, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total staff per 1,000 FTE students [2]								
Lower quartile	3.6	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.9	2.5	3.0	5.2
Median	5.8	7.5	9.5	6.5	7.8	3.6	4.3	8.2
Upper quartile	9.9	12.4	16.4	10.6	11.7	5.4	6.0	13.9

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile).
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Table 13D.- Total operating expenditures for academic libraries, information resources, and serials expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total operating expenditures per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	$179.06	$287.00	$399.50	$273.57	$244.38	$117.17	$144.22	$259.06
Median	$310.22	$420.50	$606.00	$366.00	$381.50	$170.71	$220.50	$417.25
Upper quartile	$531.60	$702.50	$1,109.00	$565.50	$595.25	$249.40	$338.90	$753.25
Expenditures for information resources per FTE student [2, 3]								
Lower quartile	$42.34	$85.25	$142.25	$81.06	$64.19	$21.92	$30.72	$68.44
Median	$90.07	$136.57	$220.75	$116.40	$113.65	$37.25	$57.71	$126.25
Upper quartile	$178.14	$249.50	$391.50	$202.17	$199.25	$62.00	$109.16	$252.31
Expenditures for current serials per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	$9.27	$26.99	$64.38	$27.78	$17.14	$4.84	$7.27	$15.73
Median	$27.96	$51.75	$115.55	$45.05	$35.56	$8.74	$15.30	$40.48
Upper quartile	$69.62	$107.85	$190.25	$78.62	$64.16	$15.16	$46.91	$89.88

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
[3] 'Information resources' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report
NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile)
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 13E.- Academic library expenditures as a percentage of educational and general (E&G) expenditures; and expenditures for information resources, current serials, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total library operating expenditures, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total operating expenditures as percentage of E&G expenditures								
Lower quartile	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%
Median	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Upper quartile	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.2%	4.3%
Expenditures for information resources as a percentage of total operating expenditures [2]								
Lower quartile	21.8%	26.6%	31.4%	26.7%	23.3%	16.9%	20.2%	23.5%
Median	29.8%	33.7%	37.0%	33.0%	31.1%	23.1%	27.6%	31.7%
Upper quartile	37.6%	40.1%	42.3%	39.7%	38.4%	29.6%	35.3%	39.4%
Expenditures for current serials as a percentage of total information resources expenditures								
Lower quartile	21.6%	26.6%	37.3%	26.9%	21.7%	17.5%	21.6%	21.5%
Median	33.0%	40.6%	54.0%	39.0%	33.9%	25.0%	32.1%	33.5%
Upper quartile	48.4%	54.1%	65.1%	51.3%	45.7%	33.4%	51.7%	47.0%
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures								
Lower quartile	46.3%	44.2%	42.1%	45.0%	45.5%	53.5%	49.1%	44.3%
Median	54.7%	50.9%	47.6%	52.7%	52.5%	62.7%	57.6%	52.1%
Upper quartile	65.0%	59.3%	53.0%	60.4%	62.7%	72.1%	67.4%	62.0%

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996.
[2] 'Information resources' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.
NOTE: For each calculation, twenty five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile).
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Finance Survey.

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Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	Pct responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding
All institutions	3,408	100.0%	2,115	100.0%	538	100.0%	905	100.0%	670	100.0%	1,293	100.0%	1,573	100.0%	1,835	100.0%
Non-responding libraries	197	5.8	115	5.4	31	5.8	39	4.3	45	6.7	82	6.3	49	3.1	148	8.1
Responding libraries	3,211	94.2	2,000	94.6	507	94.2	866	95.7	625	93.3	1,211	93.7	1,524	96.9	1,687	91.9
Part B-Library staff																
Librarians/professional staff	3,106	91.1	1,936	91.5	490	91.1	844	93.3	600	89.6	1,170	90.5	1,493	94.9	1,613	87.9
All other paid staff	3,030	88.9	1,896	89.6	490	91.1	824	91.0	580	86.6	1,134	87.7	1,485	94.4	1,545	84.2
Contributed services staff	2,713	79.6	1,709	80.8	435	80.9	733	81.0	539	80.4	1,004	77.6	1,318	83.8	1,395	76.0
Student assistants/all funding	3,027	88.8	1,901	89.9	483	89.8	829	91.6	587	87.6	1,126	87.1	1,458	92.7	1,569	85.5
Total FTE staff	2,881	84.5	1,817	85.9	467	86.8	787	87.0	561	83.7	1,064	82.3	1,411	89.7	1,470	80.1
Part C-Library operating expenditures																
Librarians/professional staff	3,014	88.4	1,874	88.6	484	90.0	811	89.6	577	86.1	1,140	88.2	1,466	93.2	1,548	84.4
All other paid staff	2,889	84.8	1,803	85.2	472	87.7	783	86.5	546	81.5	1,086	84.0	1,435	91.2	1,454	79.2
Student assistants	2,933	86.1	1,860	87.9	478	88.8	815	90.1	566	84.5	1,073	83.0	1,405	89.3	1,528	83.3
Books and other print materials (info resources)	3,145	92.3	1,960	92.7	492	91.4	851	94.0	615	91.8	1,185	91.6	1,498	95.2	1,647	89.8
Current serials	3,102	91.0	1,939	91.7	488	90.7	844	93.3	605	90.3	1,163	89.9	1,491	94.8	1,611	87.8
Microforms	2,819	82.7	1,754	82.9	432	80.3	779	86.1	541	80.7	1,065	82.4	1,383	87.9	1,436	78.3
Audiovisual materials	2,875	84.4	1,769	83.6	432	80.3	775	85.6	561	83.7	1,106	85.5	1,387	88.2	1,488	81.1
Computer files/search services	2,932	86.0	1,830	86.5	459	85.3	799	88.3	571	85.2	1,102	85.2	1,415	90.0	1,517	82.7
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	2,745	80.5	1,748	82.6	439	81.6	759	83.9	549	81.9	997	77.1	1,319	83.9	1,426	77.7
Other information resources	2,542	74.6	1,586	75.0	413	76.8	684	75.6	487	72.7	956	73.9	1,241	78.9	1,301	70.9
Preservation	2,835	83.2	1,821	86.1	474	88.1	792	87.5	554	82.7	1,014	78.4	1,352	86.0	1,483	80.8
Furniture and equipment	2,907	85.3	1,811	85.6	453	84.2	800	88.4	557	83.1	1,096	84.8	1,407	89.4	1,500	81.7
Computer hardware and software	2,944	86.4	1,834	86.7	467	86.8	809	89.4	557	83.1	1,110	85.8	1,408	89.5	1,536	83.7
Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	2,929	85.9	1,859	87.9	479	89.0	814	89.9	565	84.3	1,070	82.8	1,410	89.6	1,519	82.8
All other operating expenditures	3,039	89.2	1,915	90.5	489	90.9	836	92.4	589	87.9	1,124	86.9	1,470	93.5	1,569	85.5
Total operating expenditures	2,763	81.1	1,729	81.7	439	81.6	750	82.9	539	80.4	1,034	80.0	1,352	86.0	1,411	76.9
Part D-Library collections																
Books/serials cataloged vols. added	3,100	91.0	1,933	91.4	493	91.6	838	92.6	600	89.6	1,167	90.3	1,486	94.5	1,614	88.0
Books/serials cataloged vols. eofy	3,127	91.8	1,954	92.4	497	92.4	849	93.8	606	90.4	1,173	90.7	1,492	94.9	1,635	89.1
Books/serials cataloged titles added	2,802	82.2	1,700	80.4	405	75.3	755	83.4	538	80.3	1,102	85.2	1,330	84.6	1,472	80.2
Books/serials cataloged titles eofy	2,774	81.4	1,680	79.4	400	74.3	748	82.7	530	79.1	1,094	84.6	1,315	83.6	1,459	79.5
Govt. documents no. of units added	2,551	74.9	1,585	74.9	415	77.1	689	76.1	479	71.5	966	74.7	1,233	78.4	1,318	71.8
Govt. documents no. of units eofy	2,575	75.6	1,602	75.7	427	79.4	689	76.1	484	72.2	973	75.3	1,243	79.0	1,332	72.6
Govt. documents no. of titles added	2,289	67.2	1,338	63.3	318	59.1	584	64.5	434	64.8	951	73.5	1,085	69.0	1,204	65.6
Govt. documents no. of titles eofy	2,284	67.0	1,331	62.9	317	58.9	578	63.9	434	64.8	953	73.7	1,077	68.5	1,207	65.8
Current serials paid/unpaid added	2,983	87.5	1,846	87.3	455	84.6	808	89.3	581	86.7	1,137	87.9	1,417	90.1	1,566	85.3
Current serials paid/unpaid eofy	3,123	91.6	1,943	91.9	488	90.7	843	93.1	610	91.0	1,180	91.3	1,485	94.4	1,638	89.3
Current serials no. of titles added	2,720	79.8	1,651	78.1	386	71.7	727	80.3	536	80.0	1,069	82.7	1,293	82.2	1,427	77.8
Current serials no. of titles eofy	2,830	83.0	1,719	81.3	403	74.9	755	83.4	559	83.4	1,111	85.9	1,349	85.8	1,481	80.7
Microforms no. of units added	2,918	85.6	1,830	86.5	473	87.9	798	88.2	557	83.1	1,088	84.1	1,428	90.8	1,490	81.2
Microforms no. of units eofy	3,003	88.1	1,888	89.3	487	90.5	822	90.8	577	86.1	1,115	86.2	1,455	92.5	1,548	84.4

NOTE: Caution should be exercised when using data at a level of detail where the response rate was less than 70 percent.
NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1996 (continued)

	Total higher education institutions	Pct responding	4 year institutions								Less than 4 year		Public		Private	
			Total 4 year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding
Part D-Library collections																
Microforms no. of titles added	2,466	72.4%	1,463	69.2%	345	64.1%	643	71.0%	473	70.6%	1,003	77.6%	1,179	75.0%	1,287	70.1%
Microforms no. of titles eofy	2,575	75.6	1,504	71.1	335	62.3	667	73.7	500	74.6	1,071	82.8	1,228	78.1	1,347	73.4
Manuscripts/archives (feet) added	2,595	76.1	1,623	76.7	431	80.1	692	76.5	498	74.3	972	75.2	1,242	79.0	1,353	73.7
Manuscripts/archives (feet) eofy	2,722	79.9	1,718	81.2	458	85.1	725	80.1	533	79.6	1,004	77.6	1,288	81.9	1,434	78.1
Cartographic materials (units) added	2,673	78.4	1,660	78.5	432	80.3	704	77.8	522	77.9	1,013	78.3	1,311	83.3	1,362	74.2
Cartographic materials (units) eofy	2,765	81.1	1,710	80.9	449	83.5	725	80.1	534	79.7	1,055	81.6	1,359	86.4	1,406	76.6
Graphic materials (no. units) added	2,654	77.9	1,631	77.1	432	80.3	689	76.1	508	75.8	1,023	79.1	1,308	83.2	1,346	73.4
Graphic materials (no. units) eofy	2,735	80.3	1,678	79.3	443	82.3	718	79.3	515	76.9	1,057	81.7	1,338	85.1	1,397	76.1
Sound recordings (no. units) added	2,852	83.7	1,783	84.3	454	84.4	775	85.6	552	82.4	1,069	82.7	1,377	87.5	1,475	80.4
Sound recordings (no. units) eofy	2,945	86.4	1,837	86.9	462	85.9	796	88.0	577	86.1	1,108	85.7	1,410	89.6	1,535	83.7
Sound recordings (no. titles) added	2,626	77.1	1,594	75.4	369	68.6	697	77.0	526	78.5	1,032	79.8	1,256	79.8	1,370	74.7
Sound recordings (no. titles) eofy	2,647	77.7	1,592	75.3	368	68.4	690	76.2	532	79.4	1,055	81.6	1,262	80.2	1,385	75.5
Film/video materials units added	2,947	86.5	1,824	86.2	455	84.6	799	88.3	568	84.8	1,123	86.9	1,410	89.6	1,537	83.8
Film/video materials units eofy	3,015	88.5	1,866	88.2	465	86.4	810	89.5	589	87.9	1,149	88.9	1,438	91.4	1,577	85.9
Film/video materials titles added	2,712	79.6	1,637	77.4	376	69.9	721	79.7	538	80.3	1,075	83.1	1,290	82.0	1,422	77.5
Film/video materials titles eofy	2,720	79.8	1,641	77.6	377	70.1	710	78.5	552	82.4	1,079	83.4	1,285	81.7	1,435	78.2
Computer files no. of units added	2,849	83.6	1,744	82.5	441	82.0	754	83.3	547	81.6	1,105	85.5	1,378	87.6	1,471	80.2
Computer files no. of units eofy	2,922	85.7	1,801	85.2	453	84.2	779	86.1	567	84.6	1,121	86.7	1,408	89.5	1,514	82.5
Computer files no. of titles added	2,686	78.8	1,603	75.8	378	70.3	714	78.9	509	76.0	1,083	83.8	1,283	81.6	1,403	76.5
Computer files no. of titles eofy	2,729	80.1	1,643	77.7	383	71.2	741	81.9	517	77.2	1,086	84.0	1,293	82.2	1,436	78.3
Other library materials units added	2,495	73.2	1,530	72.3	387	71.9	668	73.8	473	70.6	965	74.6	1,221	77.6	1,274	69.4
Other library materials units eofy	2,581	75.7	1,583	74.8	402	74.7	691	76.4	488	72.8	998	77.2	1,261	80.2	1,320	71.9
Part E-Library services, fiscal year																
Circulation trans. general	3,137	92.0	1,957	92.5	492	91.4	853	94.3	610	91.0	1,180	91.3	1,493	94.9	1,644	89.6
Circulation trans. reserve	2,909	85.4	1,810	85.6	458	85.1	779	86.1	572	85.4	1,099	85.0	1,398	88.9	1,511	82.3
Inter-loans provided to	2,901	85.1	1,831	86.6	453	84.2	799	88.3	579	86.4	1,070	82.8	1,378	87.6	1,523	83.0
Inter-loans received from	2,964	87.0	1,856	87.8	458	85.1	814	89.9	583	87.0	1,108	85.7	1,408	89.5	1,556	84.8
Info serv. no. of presentations	3,053	89.6	1,899	89.8	475	88.3	828	91.5	594	88.7	1,154	89.2	1,477	93.9	1,576	85.9
Info serv. no. of persons	2,991	87.8	1,855	87.7	471	87.5	805	89.0	577	86.1	1,136	87.9	1,461	92.9	1,530	83.4
Part F-Library service per typical week																
Public service hours	3,101	91.0	1,937	91.6	482	89.6	844	93.3	609	90.9	1,164	90.0	1,486	94.5	1,615	88.0
Gate count	2,658	78.0	1,609	76.1	404	75.1	708	78.2	496	74.0	1,049	81.1	1,303	82.8	1,355	73.8
Reference transactions	2,795	82.0	1,731	81.8	446	82.9	755	83.4	529	79.0	1,064	82.3	1,357	86.3	1,438	78.4
Part G-Electronic services																
Electronic catalog that includes library's holdings																
Access from within library	3,172	93.1	1,977	93.5	505	93.9	857	94.7	613	91.5	1,195	92.4	1,515	96.3	1,657	90.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,946	86.4	1,852	87.6	489	90.9	806	89.1	555	82.8	1,094	84.6	1,432	91.0	1,514	82.5
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,891	84.8	1,820	86.1	487	90.5	793	87.6	538	80.3	1,071	82.8	1,412	89.8	1,479	80.6
Access off campus by others	2,857	83.8	1,802	85.2	484	90.0	785	86.7	531	79.3	1,055	81.6	1,395	88.7	1,462	79.7

NOTE: Caution should be exercised when using data at a level of detail where the response rate was less than 70 percent.
NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1996 (continued)

	Total higher education institutions	Pct responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding
Part G-Electronic services																
Electronic indexes and reference tools																
Access from within library	3,172	93.1%	1,974	93.3%	505	93.9%	853	94.3%	614	91.6%	1,198	92.7%	1,514	96.2%	1,658	90.4%
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,907	85.3	1,830	86.5	484	90.0	797	88.1	547	81.6	1,077	83.3	1,409	89.6	1,498	81.6
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,851	83.7	1,791	84.7	481	89.4	781	86.3	527	78.7	1,060	82.0	1,390	88.4	1,461	79.6
Access off campus by others	2,782	81.6	1,746	82.6	465	86.4	762	84.2	517	77.2	1,036	80.1	1,355	86.1	1,427	77.8
Electronic full text periodicals																
Access from within library	3,161	92.8	1,965	92.9	502	93.3	849	93.8	612	91.3	1,196	92.5	1,508	95.9	1,653	90.1
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,907	85.3	1,830	86.5	484	90.0	797	88.1	547	81.6	1,077	83.3	1,409	89.6	1,498	81.6
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,851	83.7	1,791	84.7	481	89.4	781	86.3	527	78.7	1,060	82.0	1,390	88.4	1,461	79.6
Access off campus by others	2,782	81.6	1,746	82.6	465	86.4	762	84.2	517	77.2	1,036	80.1	1,355	86.1	1,427	77.8
Electronic full text course reserves																
Access from within library	3,115	91.4	1,938	91.6	495	92.0	842	93.0	599	89.4	1,177	91.0	1,481	94.2	1,634	89.0
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,857	83.8	1,786	84.4	470	87.4	789	87.2	525	78.4	1,071	82.8	1,395	88.7	1,462	79.7
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,781	81.6	1,742	82.4	468	87.0	756	83.5	516	77.0	1,039	80.4	1,358	86.3	1,423	77.5
Access off campus by others	2,751	80.7	1,725	81.6	462	85.9	756	83.5	505	75.4	1,026	79.4	1,342	85.3	1,409	76.8
Electronic files other than catalog																
Access from within library	3,132	91.9	1,948	92.1	499	92.8	840	92.8	607	90.6	1,184	91.6	1,491	94.8	1,641	89.4
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,861	83.9	1,789	84.6	472	87.7	786	86.9	529	79.0	1,072	82.9	1,402	89.1	1,459	79.5
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,795	82.0	1,756	83.0	469	87.2	766	84.6	519	77.5	1,039	80.4	1,367	86.9	1,428	77.8
Access off campus by others	2,767	81.2	1,737	82.1	467	86.8	758	83.8	510	76.1	1,030	79.7	1,356	86.2	1,411	76.9
Internet access																
Access from within library	3,170	93.0	1,975	93.4	504	93.7	854	94.4	615	91.8	1,195	92.4	1,511	96.1	1,659	90.4
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,941	86.3	1,839	87.0	479	89.0	807	89.2	551	82.2	1,102	85.2	1,436	91.3	1,505	82.0
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,842	83.4	1,785	84.4	472	87.7	779	86.1	532	79.4	1,057	81.7	1,389	88.3	1,453	79.2
Access off campus by others	2,752	80.8	1,719	81.3	454	84.4	754	83.3	509	76.0	1,033	79.9	1,348	85.7	1,404	76.5
Library reference service by e-mail																
Access from within library	3,132	91.9	1,952	92.3	500	92.9	844	93.3	606	90.4	1,180	91.3	1,494	95.0	1,638	89.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,890	84.8	1,815	85.8	480	89.2	793	87.6	540	80.6	1,075	83.1	1,408	89.5	1,482	80.8
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,824	82.9	1,775	83.9	474	88.1	774	85.5	525	78.4	1,049	81.1	1,380	87.7	1,444	78.7
Access off campus by others	2,762	81.0	1,731	81.8	457	84.9	759	83.9	513	76.6	1,031	79.7	1,352	86.0	1,410	76.8
Capacity to place interlibrary loan/doc deliv requests electronically																
Access from within library	3,147	92.3	1,959	92.6	503	93.5	843	93.1	611	91.2	1,188	91.9	1,502	95.5	1,645	89.6
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,883	84.6	1,807	85.4	481	89.4	788	87.1	536	80.0	1,076	83.2	1,413	89.8	1,470	80.1
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,818	82.7	1,763	83.4	473	87.9	765	84.5	523	78.1	1,055	81.6	1,386	88.1	1,432	78.0

NOTE: Caution should be exercised when using data at a level of detail where the response rate was less than 70 percent.
NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1996 (continued)

	Total higher education institutions	Pct responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding
Part G-Electronic services																
Capacity to place interlibrary loan/doc deliv requests electronically																
Access off campus by others	2,772	81.3%	1,737	82.1%	466	86.6%	756	83.5%	513	76.6%	1,035	80.0%	1,360	86.5%	1,412	76.9%
Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address	3,140	92.1	1,948	92.1	496	92.2	841	92.9	609	90.9	1,192	92.2	1,501	95.4	1,639	89.3
Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside library	3,170	93.0	1,972	93.2	503	93.5	852	94.1	615	91.8	1,198	92.7	1,512	96.1	1,658	90.4
Computer software for patron use inside the library	3,166	92.9	1,972	93.2	502	93.3	856	94.6	612	91.3	1,194	92.3	1,508	95.9	1,658	90.4
Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities	3,162	92.8	1,964	92.9	503	93.5	852	94.1	607	90.6	1,198	92.7	1,512	96.1	1,650	89.9
Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources	3,176	93.2	1,974	93.3	504	93.7	854	94.4	614	91.6	1,202	93.0	1,518	96.5	1,658	90.4

NOTE: Caution should be exercised when using data at a level of detail where the response rate was less than 70 percent.
NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year.
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table B.- Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries by state, level and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	Pct	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct
Libraries with all items imputed	197	5.8%	115	5.4%	31	5.8%	39	4.3%	45	6.7%	82	6.3%	49	3.1%	148	8.1%
Alabama	1	1.5	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	1	4.3
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	11.0	26	14.8	7	14.9	15	16.7	4	10.5	9	6.4	4	2.9	31	17.4
Colorado	1	2.0	1	3.0	0	0	1	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.3
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0	1	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.2
Florida	6	5.8	2	3.0	1	6.2	0	0	1	3.3	4	10.5	0	0	6	9.2
Georgia	12	12.1	4	7.4	2	14.3	1	4	1	6	8	17.8	6	10.5	6	14.3
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	10	6.1	8	7.6	2	6.2	1	3	5	11.6	2	3.4	0	0	10	9.7
Indiana	2	2.9	2	4.0	0	0	1	4.3	1	6.2	0	0	0	0	2	4.8
Iowa	2	3.4	2	5.0	1	17	0	0	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	2	5.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	3	1	4	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2	3.5	2	5.9	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	2	9.1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	7	6.7	4	5.8	1	8	0	0	3	9.1	3	8.6	3	6.8	4	6.7
Minnesota	7	7.3	2	4.3	0	0	1	5	1	5.6	5	10.2	4	7.4	3	7.1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.8	0	0	1	1.7
Montana	4	17.4	1	9.1	0	0	0	0	1	20	3	25	2	12	2	28.6
Nebraska	1	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	1	7	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4	14	3	18	0	0	2	25	1	17	1	9	1	9	3	18
New Jersey	10	18.2	6	20.7	5	45	1	5.9	0	0	4	15	4	12.5	6	26
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	15	5.9	10	6.0	2	4.3	2	2.4	6	16.2	5	5.7	0	0	15	8.9
North Carolina	1	8	1	1.7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
North Dakota	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	50	4	27	1	20
Ohio	23	16.8	14	15.9	5	23.8	5	13.5	4	13.3	9	18	10	18.5	13	15.7
Oklahoma	3	6.7	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	1	20	2	10.5	0	0	3	18.8
Oregon	4	8.3	3	9	2	25	1	6	0	0	1	6.7	4	18	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	4.0	2	1.4	0	0	1	1.5	1	2.0	6	10.7	0	0	8	5.7
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	2	3.2	1	2.8	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	4	0	0	2	7
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	5	6.6	3	5.6	1	7	0	0	2	12.5	2	9.1	1	4	4	7.7
Texas	8	4.7	4	4.1	0	0	0	0	4	18	4	5.3	1	1.0	7	10.1
Utah	2	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28.6	1	10	1	20.0
Vermont	5	23.8	5	27.8	0	0	3	25.0	2	50	0	0	1	17	4	26.7
Virginia	5	6.1	4	7.8	1	6.2	2	12	1	5	1	3.2	0	0	5	11.6
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	4
West Virginia	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	9
Wisconsin	2	3.3	1	2.4	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	1	5.0	1	3.3	1	3.2
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table C.- Number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Libraries	3,408	2,115	538	905	670	1,293	1,573	1,835
Alabama	68	35	9	14	12	33	45	23
Alaska	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	3
Arizona	41	19	3	7	9	22	22	19
Arkansas	44	20	4	8	8	24	32	12
California	317	176	47	90	38	141	139	178
Colorado	51	33	12	9	12	18	28	23
Connecticut	44	25	8	13	4	19	19	25
Delaware	9	6	2	4	0	3	5	4
District of Columbia	19	19	7	11	1	0	3	16
Florida	104	66	16	20	30	38	39	65
Georgia	99	54	14	24	16	45	57	42
Hawaii	16	9	3	3	3	7	9	7
Idaho	11	7	3	2	2	4	6	5
Illinois	164	105	32	30	43	59	61	103
Indiana	69	50	11	23	16	19	27	42
Iowa	59	40	6	14	20	19	19	40
Kansas	52	29	5	11	13	23	31	21
Kentucky	45	37	7	16	14	8	9	36
Louisiana	32	24	10	11	3	8	20	12
Maine	31	20	3	6	11	11	14	17
Maryland	57	34	9	20	5	23	35	22
Massachusetts	116	90	27	36	27	26	31	85
Michigan	104	69	12	24	33	35	44	60
Minnesota	96	47	7	22	18	49	54	42
Mississippi	40	21	7	7	7	19	26	14
Missouri	89	63	13	23	27	26	30	59
Montana	23	11	2	4	5	12	16	7
Nebraska	30	22	4	10	8	8	15	15
Nevada	9	4	2	0	2	5	6	3
New Hampshire	28	17	3	8	6	11	11	17
New Jersey	55	29	11	17	1	26	32	23
New Mexico	32	13	3	9	1	19	23	9
New York	255	168	47	84	37	87	86	169
North Carolina	120	58	14	20	24	62	74	46
North Dakota	20	10	2	2	6	10	15	5
Ohio	137	88	21	37	30	49	54	83
Oklahoma	45	26	6	15	5	19	29	16
Oregon	48	33	8	17	8	15	22	26
Pennsylvania	202	146	31	65	49	56	61	141
Rhode Island	12	11	6	3	2	1	3	9
South Carolina	62	36	8	13	15	26	33	29
South Dakota	20	18	4	9	5	2	9	11
Tennessee	76	54	14	24	16	22	24	52
Texas	172	97	40	35	22	75	103	69
Utah	15	8	3	3	2	7	10	5
Vermont	21	18	2	12	4	3	6	15
Virginia	82	51	16	16	19	31	39	43
Washington	64	29	5	16	8	35	40	24
West Virginia	27	23	2	8	13	4	16	11
Wisconsin	61	41	5	28	8	20	30	31
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Survey Questionnaire (Including Instructions and Definitions)

OMB No. 1850-0582 Approval Expires 04/30/98

FORM **IPEDS-L**
(6-1-96)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY 1996

NOTE – The completion of this survey, in a timely and accurate manner, is **MANDATORY** for all institutions which participate or are applicants for participation in any Federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The completion of this survey is mandated by 20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(17).

For those institutions not required to complete this survey on the basis of the above requirements, the completion of this survey is voluntary and authorized by P.L. 103-382, National Education Statistics Act of 1994, Sec. 404(a).

***Please read** the accompanying instructions before completing this survey form. Report data ONLY for the institution in the address label. If data for any other institutions or branch campuses are included in this report because they CANNOT be reported separately, please provide a list of these schools.*

Please correct any errors in the name, address, and ZIP Code.

If there are any questions about this form, contact a Bureau of the Census IPEDS representative at (800) 451-6236 or FAX number (301) 457-1542, 7:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m. EST.

RETURN TO

Date due: November 15, 1996

1. Name of respondent	**2.** Title of respondent	**3.** Telephone Area code, number, extension
4. E-Mail address ▶		FAX number

Does your institution have its own library, report with another institution or are you financially supporting a shared library with another institution?

1 ☐ Has own library as defined in Part A of the instructions. — *Please complete this survey.*

2 ☐ Has own library but reports with another library — *Go to Combined Data sheet, page 4*

3 ☐ Does not have own library but contributes financial support to a shared library with the following postsecondary institution(s). A shared library is a facility housing an organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials, and (a) is jointly administered by more than one educational institution, or (b) whose funds or operating expenditures have been received from more than one educational institution. The location of the facility is not a determining factor. — *Please complete the item below and return blank survey form to the address shown above.*

UNITID	Name of Institution

4 ☐ Does not have own library — *Please return this blank survey to the address shown above*

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Changes from the 1994 form for

1996 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

▸ Cover sheet — Own library question

The question has been expanded to allow for combined or shared library systems.

▸ Part E — Library Services, Fiscal Year 1996

Data requests for document delivery/interlibrary loans provided to other libraries, as well as those received from other libraries or commercial services, have been expanded to request separate reporting for returnables and non-returnables, as well as the total.

▸ Part G — Electronic Services

This part was added to identify the availability of electronic services within the library system. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response to the availability of the various services listed.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects these data periodically to obtain and report a comprehensive picture on the status of collections, transactions, staff, service per typical week, and library operating expenditures in postsecondary institutions. The survey is being conducted in compliance with the Center's mission "to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States . . .", (P.L. 103–382, National Education Statistics Act of 1994, Sec. 404(a)).

USES OF DATA

Collection of these data over time will enable the nation to plan effectively for the development and use of postsecondary education library resources. Congress uses the data to assess the need for revisions of existing legislation concerning libraries and the allocation of Federal funds. Federal agencies need the data to evaluate and administer library programs. State education agencies and college librarians and administrators use the data for regional and national comparisons of library resources to plan for the effective use of funds. Finally, library associations and researchers use the survey results to determine the status of library operations and the profession.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1850-0582. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to vary from 30 minutes to 6.0 hours per response, with an average of 2.5 hours, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Information Management Team, Washington, DC 20202-4652. **If you have any comments or concerns regarding the status of *your individual submission* of this form, write directly to:**

National Center for Education Statistics/IPEDS
U.S. Department of Education
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20208-5652

The definitions and instructions for compiling IPEDS data have been designed to minimize comparability problems. However, postsecondary education institutions differ widely among themselves. As a result of these differences, comparisons of data provided by individual institutions may be misleading.

DO NOT RETURN INSTRUCTIONS

REMARKS SECTION — *Please enter any remarks you may have in this section. By entering any explanations here, you may eliminate the need for telephone contact at a later date.*

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FORM IPEDS-L (6-1-96)

NOTICE OF COMBINED DATA FOR MORE THAN ONE INSTITUTION OR BRANCH

CN

The institution named on this report is including Libraries Survey data for other institutions/branches.

☐ No
☐ Yes — *Please indicate below, the UNITID (if known), name and address of the institutions for which data are included.*

UNITID	Institution name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code

The Libraries Survey data for this institution are reported by another institution.

☐ No
☐ Yes — *Please list the UNITID, name, and address of the reporting institution.*

110

111

UNITID	Institution name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code

L

Part A — NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Line No.	Item	Number
01	Branch and independent libraries — *Exclude main or central library.*	

Part B — LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1996
(Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.)

NOTE: *Report data to two decimals.*

Line No.	Staff	Number of full-time equivalents
02	Librarians and other professional staff	
03	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
04	Contributed services staff	
05	Student assistants from all funding sources	
06	**Total full-time equivalent staff —** *(Sum of lines 2 through 5)*	

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Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

L

NOTE: *Do not report the same expenditures more than once.*

Line No.	Category	Amount *(Whole dollars only)*
	Salaries and wages — *Exclude employee fringe benefits.*	
07	Librarians and other professional staff	$
08	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
09	Student assistants	
	Information resources	
10	Books, serial backfiles, and other print materials — *Exclude current serials and all microforms.*	
11	Current serials — *Exclude microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine-readable materials.*	
12	Microforms — *Include current serials.*	
13	Audiovisual materials — *Include current serials.*	
14	*Computer files and search services — Include current serials.*	
15	Document delivery/Interlibrary loan	
16	Other	
17	Preservation	
18	Furniture and equipment — *Exclude computer equipment.*	
19	Computer hardware and software — *Include maintenance.*	
20	Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia	
21	All other operating expenditures	
22	**Total operating expenditures** *(Sum of lines 7 through 21)*	$

23	Employee fringe benefits (if paid from the library budget)	113	$

Part D — LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

L

Line No.	Category	Total number — Added during fiscal year (1)	Total number — Held at end of fiscal year (2)
	Books, serial backfiles, and government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog — *Include bound periodicals and newspapers and exclude microforms.*		
24	Volumes		
25	Titles		
	Government documents — *Include government documents that are not reported elsewhere.*		
26	Units		
27	Titles		
	Current serials — *Include periodicals, newspapers, and government documents.*		
28	Total number of paid and unpaid subscriptions		
29	Titles (number of unique titles)		
	Microforms		
30	Units		
31	Titles		
32	Manuscripts and archives — Linear feet		
33	Cartographic materials — Units		
34	Graphic materials — Units		
	Sound recordings		
35	Units		
36	Titles		
	Film and video materials		
37	Units		
38	Titles		
	Computer files		
39	Units		
40	Titles		
41	Other library materials — Units		

L

Part E — LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Line No.	Category	Number
	Circulation transactions	
42	General collection	
43	Reserve collection	
	Document delivery/Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries	
44	Returnable	
45	Non-returnable	
46	**Total**	
	Document delivery/Interlibrary loans received from other libraries or commercial services	
47	Returnable	
48	Non-returnable	
49	**Total**	
	Information service to groups	
50	Number of presentations	
51	Number of persons served in presentations	

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 1996

Line No.	Category	Number
52	Public service hours in a typical week	
53	Gate count in a typical week	
54	Reference transactions in a typical week	

Part G — ELECTRONIC SERVICES

L

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus access by your primary clientele, and other users. — *Please respond to each item by marking an (X) in the appropriate column.*

Line No.	Category	*Mark (X) appropriate column.*							
		Access from —				Access off campus by —			
		Within library (1)		Elsewhere on campus (2)		Primary clientele (3)		Others (4)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Does the library or parent institution offer the following services?								
55	An electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings								
56	Electronic indexes and reference tools								
57	Electronic full text periodicals								
58	Electronic full text course reserves								
59	Electronic files other than the catalog (e.g., finding aids, indices, manuscripts) created by library staff								
60	Internet access								
61	Library reference service by e-mail								
62	Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically								
63	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address								
64	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library								
65	Computer software for patron use inside the library (e.g., word processing, spreadsheet, custom applications, etc.)								
66	Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities (e.g., TDD, specially equipped work stations)								
67	Instruction by library staff on use of Internet resources								

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS — L

Please respond to each item on this form in the space provided. If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use "0." If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. **PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY LINES BLANK.** If a line is left blank, NCES will impute a figure using the average for institutions with similar characteristics. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 1996.

INSTITUTIONAL IDENTIFICATION

In the space provided on the front page of this report, make any necessary corrections to the preprinted address information. Also, please enter the name, title, area code and telephone number of the person responsible for completing the report.

PERIOD OF REPORT

Report information for the following time periods as specified in each section:

1. **Fiscal year 1996 —** Any 12-month period between **June 1, 1995 and September 30, 1996** which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year. (For Sections A, C, D, E)
2. **Typical week, Fall 1996 —** A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. (Section F)
3. **Fall 1996 —** The period during the fall of 1996 when the survey form is being completed. (Section B – Library Staff)

Part A — NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Library — An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof;
2. A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele;
4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

Shared library – A facility housing an organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials, and (a) is jointly administered by more than one education institution, or (b) whose funds or operating expenditures have been received from more than one educational institution. The location of the facility is not a determining factor.

Branch and independent libraries (line 1) — Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of FY 1996. EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule. Branch and independent libraries are administered **either** by the central library **or**, as in the case of some libraries (such as law, medical, etc.), through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are not included. Include data for all branch and independent libraries on the campus. Include libraries on **branch campuses** (i.e., located in another community) if those campuses are registered under the same NCES UNITID number as the main campus.

Part B — LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1996

Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees — Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant full-time equivalent (FTE) positions during Fall 1996 paid from funds under library control. To compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees IN EACH CATEGORY and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A FULL-TIME WORK WEEK (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.5 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

Librarians and other professional staff (line 2) — Report the total FTE of librarians and other professional staff, including administrators. Report staff members doing work that requires professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship; also, in some libraries, staff performing professional level tasks who, though not librarians, have equivalent education and training in related fields (e.g., archives, computer sciences, business administration, education).

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (line 3) — Report the total FTE of all other library staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students, who are reported on line 5. Include technical and clerical staff, but exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Contributed services staff (line 4) — Report the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. Do **not** include volunteers.

Student assistants from all funding sources (line 5) — Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library budget, including College Work Study Program. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Total FTE staff (line 6) — Report the sum of lines 2 through 5.

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Expenditures (lines 7–23) — Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 1996 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources, e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period which corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1995, to September 30, 1996. All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovation. DO NOT REPORT ANY EXPENDITURES MORE THAN ONCE.

REMOVE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAILING AND RETAIN FOR YOUR FILES.

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1996 — Continued

Salaries and wages (lines 7–9) — Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff which may be reported on line 23. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis. Federal funds paid to students in the College Work Study Program should be reported here. Exclude contributed services and maintenance and custodial staff.

Books, serial backfiles, and other print materials (line 10) — Report expenditures for all materials consisting primarily of words and usually produced by making an impression with ink on paper. Included in this category are materials that do not require magnification: books, government documents, braille materials, ephemeral print materials, and the like. Exclude current serial subscriptions and microforms.

Current serials (line 11) — Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Exclude expenditures for microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine-readable materials.

Microforms (line 12) — Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Include current serials.

Audiovisual materials (line 13) — Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials. Include current serials.

Computer files and search services (line 14) — Report expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, electronic journals, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or disk. Include current serials. Include expenditures for online searches of remote databases. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude expenses for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff which are reported on line 19.

Document delivery/Interlibrary loan (line 15) — Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. Do not count expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Other (line 16) — Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 10–15 such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts.

Preservation (line 17) — Report expenditures for the activities associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use either in their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration.

Furniture and equipment (line 18) — Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 1996 fiscal year. Include microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related maintenance costs.

Computer hardware and software (line 19) — Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Exclude expenditures reported on line 14.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 20) — Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. Exclude expenditures already reported on lines 14 and 15.

All other operating expenditures (line 21) — Report all other expenditures not already reported on lines 7–20 except employee fringe benefits which are reported on line 23. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovations.

Total (line 22) — Report the sum of lines 7 through 21.

Employee fringe benefits (line 23) — If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

Part D — LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

NOTE — Government documents should be included in the count for each format (i.e., lines 24, 25, and 28–41).

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year — Report the gross number of each category added. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year — Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of the previous fiscal year, add the number added during the fiscal year just ended and subtract the number withdrawn during that period.

Units (lines 26, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41) — An individual physical item of library material. Examples of units are: a volume (books and serials); a reel, sheet, or card (microforms); a sheet or bound atlas (cartographic materials); a filmstrip, slide, photograph, or print (graphic materials); a disk, cassette, cartridge, or reel (sound recordings, film and video materials); a disk, tape, or cartridge (computer files).

Volumes (line 24) — Report the number of volumes of any printed, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use. Include any government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog regardless of whether or not they are separately shelved. This includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library catalog.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Titles (lines 25, 27, 29, 31, 36, 38, 40) — Report the number of titles of publications which form a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. The term "publication" applies to printed materials, such as books, periodicals, and government documents, as well as to such formats as microforms, audiovisual materials, and computer files. To determine the number of titles, count each unique bibliographic record in the library's catalog. **NOTE —** For libraries which have card catalogs, a unique bibliographic record is represented by a shelf list entry. Libraries with electronic catalogs should be careful to distinguish between the BIBLIOGRAPHIC record which describes the title and the ITEM records which describe the individual volumes, parts, reels, disks, etc. associated with the title. Examples: Six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title or bibliographic record; two editions of the same title which have been cataloged or recorded separately count as two bibliographic records; a set of six monographs for which there are six bibliographic records counts as six titles; and two multi-volume sets of the same edition for which one bibliographic record has been made count as one title.

Government documents (lines 26 and 27) — Report the number of units and titles of materials in all formats not accessible through the library catalog and not reported elsewhere.

Current serials (lines 28 and 29) — Report the total number of current serials received including those that are paid for and those received without payment. Include government documents issued serially. Exclude microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine- readable materials.

Microforms (lines 30 and 31) — Report the number of units of microforms and the number of different titles of materials that have been photographically reduced in size for storage, protection and inexpensive publication purposes, and which must be read with the help of enlarging instruments. Examples of microforms are: roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Include government documents.

Manuscripts and archives (line 32) — Report the linear feet of shelf space occupied by these materials. Manuscripts are handwritten or typed documents, including carbon copies. Archives are non-current records of an organization or institution preserved because of their continuing value. Include government documents.

Cartographic materials (line 33) — Report the number of units of materials representing in whole or in part the earth or any celestial body at any scale. These materials include two- and three-dimensional maps and globes. Include government documents.

Graphic materials (line 34) — Report the number of units of materials for viewing without sound. The materials may or may not be projected or magnified. They include art originals, art prints, art reproductions, slides, transparencies, filmstrips, photographs, pictures, postcards, posters, study prints, and the like. Filmstrips that also include sound should be included on this line. Include government documents.

Sound recordings (lines 35 and 36) — Report the number of units and titles of materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. These materials include audio cassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs, audio reels, talking books, and other sound recordings. Include government documents.

Film and video materials (lines 37 and 38) — Report the number of units and titles of materials on film or video media. Films are produced in a variety of sizes (8, super 8, 16, 35, 55, and 70 mm) and a variety of formats (cartridge, cassette, loop, reel). Video materials include videotapes and laser disks on which pictures and sound are recorded. Include government documents.

Computer files (lines 39 and 40) — Report the number of units and titles of materials such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, electronic journals, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or floppy disk. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff. Include current serials. Include government documents. If a CD-ROM subscription for a title is contained on one disc that is updated (i.e., replaced) once a month, count as one unit, not twelve.

Other library materials (line 41) — Report here the number of units of any materials not already included on lines 24–40. Include government documents.

Part E — LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Circulation transactions (lines 42 and 43) — Report the number of items lent from the general collection on line 42 and from the reserve collection on line 43 for use usually (although not always) outside the library. These activities include initial charges, either manual or electronic, and also renewals, each of which is reported as a circulation transaction.

Reserve collection (line 43) — Those materials that have been removed from the general library collection and set aside in a library so they will be on hand for a certain course of study or activity in process. Usually, the circulation and length of loan of items in a reserve collection are restricted so that these items will be available to many users who have need of them within a limited time period.

Document delivery/Interlibrary loans (lines 44–49) — On lines 44, 45, and 46, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. On lines 47, 48, and 49, report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries or document delivery services. Do not include transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A or transactions between libraries reported in Part A.

Returnables (lines 44 and 47) — Report materials that the supplier/lending library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

Non-returnables (lines 45 and 48) — Report materials that the supplier/lending library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returnables include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

Information services to groups (lines 50 and 51) — Report the total number of presentations (line 50) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (line 51). Information services to groups are presentations at which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. These services may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Do not include meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK FALL 1996

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 1996 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

Public service hours in a typical week (line 52) — Report an unduplicated count of public service hours in a typical week for both main library and branches reported in Part A using the following method. If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open 2 hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

Gate count in a typical week (line 53) — Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions in a typical week (line 54) — Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching) catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

Do not report directional transactions here. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving instruction in locating, within the library, staff, library users, or physical features, etc., and giving assistance of a nonbibliographic nature with machines.

Part G — ELECTRONIC SERVICES

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus access by your primary clientele, and other users. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response to the availability of the various services listed.

GLOSSARY

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY - L

BRANCH INSTITUTION — A campus or site of an educational institution that is not temporary, is located in a community beyond a reasonable commuting distance from its parent institution, and offers organized PROGRAMS of study, not just courses.

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (CWS) — (Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV, Part C; Public Laws 89-329, 92-318, 94-482, et al; 42 USC 2751-2756b.)

Provides part-time employment to eligible postsecondary students to help meet educational expenses. This program provides grants to institutions for partial reimbursement of wages paid to students.

SHARED LIBRARY — A facility housing an organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials, and (a) is jointly administered by more than one educational institution, or (b) whose funds or operating expenditures have been received from more than one education institution. The location of the facility is not a determining factor.

UNITID CODE — Unique identification number assigned to postsecondary institutions surveyed through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

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